



der Golz and other German officers are declared to be becoming insolent and are endeavoring to prevent the Letts from establishing a firm government.

#### Return of American Troops

COBLENZ, Germany (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—The third division of the American Army has been ordered home from the occupied area of Germany. It will begin en-training for Brest on Aug. 5.

#### Economic League to Meet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Economic League of Nations holds its first meeting here tomorrow. Official representatives of the British and French governments and unofficial delegates from Rome and the United States will be on hand when G. H. Roberts, the British Food Minister, proposes an economic council to combat food combines all over the world.

#### DEBATE ON GERMAN CONSTITUTION BILL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A German wireless message states that at Wednesday's session of the National Assembly, Article I of the "first section of the Constitution Bill was passed without alteration. It reads: "The German Empire is a republic. The power of the State is derived from the people." The Democrats' proposal that the Empire's colors be black, red and gold, and the colors of the commercial flag black, white and red was also adopted. The Democrats' proposal that Parliament be elected for four years was carried by 166 votes to 139.

During the debate on the Constitution bill, Mr. Durlinger of the National Party said that his party rejected the bill because it was not conservative enough for them. They remained adherents of the monarchy, he added, but would fulfill their duties as citizens under the republic because they respected the will of the majority which decided upon that form of government.

Mr. Cohn of the Independent Party also opposed the bill on the ground that it provided only sham concessions to the working class. The State Commissary, Mr. Reuss, in defending the bill, stated that the new Constitution will secure the Nation against a dictatorship from either the Right or the Left.

#### CHAMBER IN SPAIN IS AT LAST CONSTITUTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—Many weeks after the general elections, the new Chamber has at last been definitely constituted. The delay has been due to disputed elections as a result of manipulation by Antonio Maura, the former Premier. The new government's candidate, Sanchez Guerra, was elected president of the Chamber, the government thus scoring a distinct success. The Maurists and Clericals put forward their own candidate, the Marquess Figueroa, who was defeated by 182 to 107.

The entry of the Chamber to its full and responsible activities was marked by a scene and altercation between Mr. de la Cierva, former Finance Minister and Antonio Maura's chief supporter, and Joachim Sanchez de Tocia, the new Prime Minister, the former declaring that every act of the new government showed that it was turning from the Right and seeking exclusively the assistance of groups of the Left.

"In these conditions," he declared, "I state categorically that if the Cabinet maintains its attitude towards us and towards the Left, we shall be obliged to offer absolute opposition to all its proceedings and plans, including the budget. The situation at present is that this Conservative Government depends entirely on Liberal support."

#### OBJECT OF TRADES UNION CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The committee appointed by the International Trades Union Congress to examine the statement made by the German delegate, Mr. Sassenbach, justifying the German work-people's attitude toward the war, disposed of the highly contentious subject which had evoked a bitter discussion at the first sitting of the congress by resolving unanimously, with the exception of Mr. Sassenbach, who abstained from voting, that, as the main object of the International Trades Union Congress was a reconstruction of the trade union international in such a way as to make impossible a repetition of acts like those occurring in the period immediately preceding and also during the war, the committee registered the statements made in the name of the German delegation and noted the sentiments of regret the members then passed to the order of the day.

The committee's report was read at the second sitting of the congress and, on the recommendation of the president, the report was unanimously adopted by the entire congress.

#### BOLSHEVIST STUDENTS REFUSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Replying to a request of a representative of the Russian Bolsheviks to permit Bolshevik students to attend the University of Nebraska to study Spanish and economics, Chancellor Avery has answered that until the United States recognizes the Soviet Government, the request cannot be considered.

#### SENATORS PREPARE TREATY AGREEMENT

Middle-Ground Republicans Outline Definite Program of League Reservations—Hope to Gain Support of Radicals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Middle-ground Republican senators who want reservations to the treaty of peace and League of Nations covenant, but who have no desire to defeat the project for an international compact to minimize the chances of future wars, yesterday took steps to evolve a definite program of reservations which would command the support of the radicals of the opposition.

These middle-ground men who suspended judgment during the initial conference conducted against the league and the treaty by its out-and-out opponents, conferred for several hours and discussed reservations which would safeguard American sovereignty and receive the support of every Republican senator on the final roll call.

The reservations favored by the milder Republican opponents of the league are, on the Monroe Doctrine, Article X, of the league covenant, which would guarantee the territorial and political integrity of each nation, domestic questions such as immigration and the tariff, the right of withdrawal from the league, and the Shantung settlement in the peace treaty. Moderates Insistent

Discussion at the conference indicated that the group of Republican senators who hold the balance of power in the treaty fight will insist that the wording of the reservations be as mild as it can be and at the same time meet the objections the senators have to the treaty and the League covenant.

The five reservations submitted to President Wilson last week by Selden Spencer, Republican Senator from Missouri were considered by the conference yesterday as the basis for the resolutions they will agree upon. Several of the senators in the conference, however, insisted that the wording of the Spencer resolutions was too strong, and that it be made far more mild than the form in which the reservations were given to the President.

The senators who took part in the conference included all of the Republicans whose opposition to the treaty and the league is of the milder sort. They were Senators P. J. McCumber, North Dakota; Charles J. McNary, Oregon; A. B. Cummins, Iowa; F. B. Kellogg, Minnesota; Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin; S. P. Spencer, Missouri, and Le Baron Colt, Rhode Island. They have all conferred with the President, at his invitation, and have urged him to agree to some reservations in order to secure the ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate.

#### Agreement Forecast

That the senators who conferred yesterday will be able to agree upon definite reservations at future conferences was indicated by the conferees after the first meeting. When completed, the set of reservations agreed upon will be submitted to President Wilson, and he will be urged to accept them, with the promise that the treaty would then be ratified without delay.

The radical opponents of the treaty will confer with the "middle ground" Republicans after the conferences started yesterday have closed, and an effort will be made to secure the support of the Lodge-Borah-Johnson leadership to their program.

The conferences between President Wilson and Republican senators were continued yesterday, when Senators Harry New of Indiana and H. W. Keyes of New Hampshire spent more than an hour at the White House discussing the League of Nations and the peace treaty with the President. Both senators informed the President that the Senate would not ratify the treaty without reservations that must be made a part of the treaty itself.

"My back is stiffer than ever for ratification of the treaty with reservations," said Senator Keyes when he left the White House. "The Senate," he continued, "notwithstanding the persistent misrepresentation on the part of some, is, in my opinion, most anxious to meet fairly and squarely the situation confronting the world, of which this country is a most important part, and that partisan policy will receive slight recognition." Reservations Demanded

Senator New made the same kind of statements to the President. "I told the President," said Senator New, "I would not vote for the league without reservations. I also told him I did not want to give the impression I would vote for the league even with the reservations, because they must be of a kind that will protect the things I think need to be protected."

"I am an American," the Indiana Senator said. "My first concern is for this country. The other nations come afterward with me. I am not an internationalist, and I don't believe in any supergovernment or superstate. I believe in the U. S. A."

The President emphasized to Senator New the bankrupt condition of the world and the appeal the other nations are making to the United States to save them. He asked the Senator if he did not think it right for the United States to take the lead in saving these distressed nations.

"I think we should help them all we can," replied Senator New, "but I don't think we should take on a bigger load than we can carry. It is like going to the aid of a drowning man. If the rescuer is not careful, he will drown himself."

#### BRITISH DIRIGIBLE R-34 VISITS LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British dirigible, R-34, which recently made a successful return trip across the Atlantic, left Pulham, Norfolk, yesterday, for London, giving Londoners their first opportunity of seeing her while she maneuvered over the City at a low altitude.

The members of the crew in the airship were clearly discernible, and they acknowledged the greetings of the people in the streets. The vessel subsequently proceeded to East Fortune, Scotland, where she arrived at 6:05 this morning.

#### TREATY EXPLAINED ON ECONOMIC SIDE

Bernard M. Baruch, Adviser to Peace Delegation, Tells Senate How Financial Experts Arrived at Conclusions Embodied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An article written by Grigor Alexinsky, former Social Democrat member of the Russian Duma for Petrograd and printed in the Social Demokraten of Copenhagen, Denmark, describes conditions in Bolshevik Russia as "miserable."

Brockenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, issued a copy of the article yesterday. It reads as follows:

"The condition of affairs in Bolshevik Russia is very distressing. The majority of the industrial enterprises are not operating. In the Moscow district 63 textile factories stopped working last fall and the same picture appears with respect to the textile industry in the vicinity of Ivano-Vozensk near Petrograd. The chemical industry, the paper industry and many others are likewise in a miserable condition. The Bolshevik Government has done everything to keep work going in plants that produce ammunition, but nevertheless many of them are shut down. Owing to the lack of rolling stock, transportation is not good. Locomotives and cars needing repairs are so numerous that the workshops are unable to cope with the repairs. In order to increase production in Russia the Bolsheviks already have reintroduced the forms which existed prior to the socialization, particularly payment for the piece work, the premium system, etc. In short, parity of wages does not exist."

"This lamentable picture of our industry's decay has led to terrible complications for the workmen on account of the great shortage of provisions and an enormous increase in prices. Bread, 'black bread,' rye bread, because there is no wheat left, costs 35 to 40 rubles a pound in Petrograd, sugar 180 to 200 rubles a pound; butter 140 to 180 rubles; tea 200 rubles; men's footwear 1200 to 1500 rubles a pair, etc. Horse meat costs 30 rubles a pound. In Moscow prices are about on the same scale. On the big market in Moscow (Sucharewskaya), dog meat is being sold openly, and the Official Financial Gazette publishes statistics showing fluctuations in the price of such meat 65 to 7 rubles a pound. Even a box of matches costs between 3½ and 4 rubles.

"On account of shortage of provisions, fuel, and soap, and other commodities that are absolutely indispensable for the public health and welfare, contagious diseases are spreading everywhere. In Moscow the official statistical bureau calculates 10,000 cases a week. In Petrograd 30 per cent of the patients in the communal hospitals perish as a result of famine."

"In Petrograd there are only 700,000 inhabitants left out of 2,500,000."

**Closing House System Rejected**

Mr. Baruch repeated his impression that the President did not think any part of the German indemnities should be turned over to the United States. He suggested, however, that it was for the Senate to determine whether it, as well as the President, had jurisdiction in the matter.

As a prelude to answering questions as to the meaning of certain clauses, Mr. Baruch read a description of the economic commission how it was organized and how it arrived at results. He was then at the service of the committee and was assisted in presenting the desired information by Mr. Palmer and by Prof. F. W. Taussig, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission. Mr. Baruch informed the committee that the clearing house system for the payment of pre-war debts, although favored by other nations, had been rejected by the United States delegates.

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**RATES REMAIN SAME**

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—With return last night by the federal government to the Southern New England Telephone Company of its property controlled during the war, no changes in conditions or rates will be made, according to an announcement by James T. Moran, president. He says the company has been practically free to conduct its own business, and that increased rates have sufficed only to meet advanced costs of operation. Wages will not be reduced.

**DEFENSE MADE OF LIEUTENANT SMITH**

PHOENIX, Arizona—Further defense of Lieut. Frank H. (Hard Boiled) Smith, in his conduct of prison Farm 2 and assertions that large numbers of American Army deserters necessitated drastic action were contained in a formal statement made public yesterday by Col. Edgar P. Grinstead, mentioned in testimony Tuesday before the congressional committee in New York as one of the men responsible for prison cruelties.

Colonel Grinstead said: "Everybody that was a soldier in France knew that thousands of our men were running away from the front lines, and that had the war continued, many executions would have been necessary before these deserters could have been stopped."

He characterized as "absurd" intimations that he had made a scapegoat of Lieutenant Smith. "I don't believe, and never did believe, that Lieutenant Smith did anything but his duty at Farm No. 2," he said.

**ENFORCEMENT OF DRY LAW ABROAD ASKED**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Americans are not going to assist in debauching China by selling them the liquor forbidden by law in this country if Charles H. Randall, Prohibitionist, Representative from California, introduced a bill in the House yesterday for the special purpose of heading off former brewers and saloon keepers who have an eye on China as a favorable place in which to carry on their respective businesses.

Mr. Randall's bill would punish violations of the Eighteenth Amendment

#### GLOOMY PICTURE OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Former Duma Member's Story of Conditions in Petrograd Under the Bolshevik Regime Reaches the State Department

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Mr. Randall said that a large brewing concern that did business in the State of Washington until it went dry and then moved to California is understood on good authority to be undertaking the erection of a \$2,000,000 brewery in China. There has been evidence for some time that China has been under consideration as a place where liquor men might be able to reap a great harvest.

**BRITISH EVACUATION OF NORTH RUSSIA**

Withdrawal of Troops Is Being Taken in Hand Since Military and Naval Authorities Have Been Given Liberty of Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—British withdrawal from North Russia, which has become manifestly a matter for the military and naval authorities, is being taken vigorously in hand now that the government has given them full liberty of action.

Representative colored citizens coming from a conference presented Mayor Thompson with a statement, one article of which asserted a cause of the trouble was "that inflammatory newspaper writeups and comments on the race situation everywhere are fanning the flames and keeping alive the spirit of anarchy that seems to have settled down upon us."

Commenting on the handling of the riot situation, one of the closest participants in the handling of the race riots, a man of long experience with publicity, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I didn't



**The Window of the World**

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river flowing free  
Towards its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

#### Honorary Degrees

Since the signing of the armistice it has been a common experience of the reader of illustrated newspapers to find some pictorial representation of the ceremony of conferring an honorary university degree upon some distinguished figure in the war. One day it is at Columbia University; another day it is at Yale, and then it is the turn of Oxford or Cambridge. The recipients of these honors are marshals like Joffre, admirals like Sir David Beatty, and generals like the American commander-in-chief. At one university recently there was to be seen the unique spectacle of Marshal Joffre, General Pershing, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and Admiral Sir David Beatty in the academic cap and gown, and incidentally looking as unmilitary and unbecoming as possible. Now it is the turn of the Prince of Wales. He is down for an LL.D. of Edinburgh, and Oxford will give him a D. C. L., and other universities will doubtless follow suit. What with these and his K. G., G. C. M. G., G. M. B. E., and M. C., his honors will soon string out like the tail of a kite. His father, King George, is a fourfold LL. D. and an eightfold D. C. L., so say nothing of being a Mus. D. of Wales and London.

#### At the Jade Fountain Inn

Col. Milos Hess, Tzech soldier and diplomatist, delegate to the Far East, walking in the vast temples of Peking or in the Chinese campaigna, gray under its dull blue sky, told the narrative of his countrymen's fight against Bolshevik Russia. His companion in these rambles, J. Kessel, listened to these episodes of the great Tzech epic from the Volga to the Sea of Japan. He treasured them in his heart until the time came to dispense them in the columns of the *Journal des Débats*. He heard from Milos Hess of the recruiting of Tzech volunteers for the great enterprise. The task fell to a few picked men: new type of missionary they crossed the plains and hills, visiting the camps dotted across Russia's immensity. Discerning the real Tzech they explained to him in simple language that the opportunity had come for him to fight for his country in the Siberian steppe. Then at nightfall, for these preachers of the new crusade, came the satisfaction, the joy of the telegram to the central committee—"I have secured twenty volunteers. Three more will soon make their decision." In Vladivostok harbor the Tzechs captured two Bolshevik ships. The next thing was to get Tzech sailors to man them. Col. Milos Hess set about it in Peking itself. When China joined the Allies the Peking Government seized German and Austrian ships in Chinese harbors and interned the crews among whom were Tzech sailors. Milos Hess gave these men, twenty-three in number rendezvous at the Jade Mountain Inn near Peking. Some of them came still wearing the Austrian uniform. In the presence of the French Consul, Milos Hess addressed them, spoke to them of home, bade them cast off their uniforms, procure what clothes they could and serve the republic in Vladivostok. "Austria is no more. You are free Tzechs." The sailors cheered and in Vladivostok two Tzech-manned ships flew the Tzech colors.

#### The Song of the Great Waters

Nowhere but at Versailles could the signing of the peace treaty have been signalized by such a remarkable celebration as was seen in the turning out of the Great Waters and the Little Waters of the fountains that Louis XIV established there two hundred-odd years ago. Old accounts of the creation of the fountains say that some 36,000 men and 8000 horses worked to form the terraces and level the park; and for seven years the engineers were busy overseeing the construction of the giant water wheels at Marley, fourteen miles away, to pump water from the Seine and feed the pipes that carry it to Versailles. A subterranean network of conduits and storage vaults was made under the forest, helping the flow of water from the Seine by collecting the contribution of springs and watersheds and even melted snow and storing it away in unseen ponds of stone and concrete until the fountains need it. The Great Waters begin with the Basin of Neptune which forms a vast space like the auditorium of a theater. The ground in front of the fountain accommodates about ten thousand spectators, and the sight would be wonderful enough in itself without the host of other major fountains and the even greater number of smaller ones—the Little Waters—scattered through the forest. There are more wonders than one can remember or enumerate. But not since

1914 had any fountain played at Versailles. And so it was indeed a peace celebration when the song of the Great Waters and the Little Waters was heard once more and the fountains made "rainbows of promise" in the sunshine.

#### The Fête of the Vistula

Toward the end of June Poland celebrated the great fête of the Vistula. No man knows when the custom began, but it is old, as old as the ancient rites of the sun worshippers, who hailed the passing of the summer solstice. In those ancient days there lived a queen in Poland of the name of Wanda. Legend has woven romance around her name and on this day of the Vistula Polish girls and boys throw flowers into the stream in her memory. The fete in these modern days begins at the setting of the sun when Warsaw assumes the aspect of Venice. Torches, fireworks and illuminations effect the transformation, while the townsfolk crowd the banks watching the lanterned skiffs dart through the waters. This year the day coincided with the expiration of the delay granted the Germans to accede to the allied peace terms. The decision of the Weimar Assembly became known in the morning and Warsaw threw up its cap and gave itself up to merrymaking. The boys and girls threw their garlands into the Vistula as they have done for centuries, but, for the first time in over one hundred years, they floated all the way to the sea through Polish territory.

#### Wladyslaw Stanislaw Reymont

With the reappearance of Poland as a free Nation, the English-speaking world will probably hear of the Polish author, Wladyslaw Stanislaw Reymont, whose writings have already been translated into all the important continental languages but have not yet been read in English. Mr. Reymont has written in all some 23 volumes, and is one of the most important figures, perhaps the most important, in modern Polish literature.

Educated at a time when school children were not allowed to speak Polish in the schools of Poland, he went from one school to another in an effort to escape this form of Russification, and was expelled in turn from each. Then, as one child in a family of 12, he began to earn his own living. He worked in a store, and later in a telegraph office; became an actor with a troupe of strolling players; worked on the railway; tried farming; entered a monastery with the idea of becoming a monk; and finally, about 25 years ago, appeared in literary work with a short story that attracted attention. Since then he has continued an author, finding his chief inspiration in his own people, but his background sometimes in Poland, sometimes in Paris, and sometimes in London.

#### In Tripolitania

There was joy the other day in the town of Suan Ben Awen when the agreement was signed that created a government for Tripolitania, made the Arabs citizens of their own country, and in a more restricted sense citizens of Italy. In her relation to Tripolitania, Italy seems to have acted wisely by establishing a politico-administrative system that is said to have brought Arabs to kiss the ground in Suan and exclaim, "This day is blessed!" Among the many European banners that fly from the white balconies against the luminous sky of the Orient," writes a correspondent, "Islam looks affectionately on the red, white, and green of Italy." Italy, in short, making choice between conquest of an Arab population in Tripolitania and the provision of a just form of government, has apparently chosen the better way, conceded many of the Arab demands, and set up a new nationality with which they are well satisfied. The new arrangement was arrived at after 48 days of negotiations between Arabs and Italians; under it the Arabs accept the Italian protectorate, but elect members to their own Parliament, and are no longer subject to Italian military service. The other paraphernalia of government, which gives the Arabs administrative autonomy under a prince of the House of Savoy, includes a council of government, regional commissioners, parish delegates, and district agents. And the plan which begins with such happy promise of success covers all Libya from the sea to Fezzan.

#### The Virgin Islands

The people of the Virgin Islands, having enjoyed the experience of seeing their territory sold "over their heads" by Denmark to the United States of America, are reported to be settling down without ado to their associations with the new landlord. They have, it would seem, reasonable expectations of increasing prosperity, owing to the constant visits of American warships to the harbor of St. Thomas and to the presence of American regiments in their midst, both of which circumstances serve to stimulate trade and to make the islands appear busy and "mouvementé." Meanwhile, a small appropriation from the United States covers the discrepancy between the expenditure and revenue of the islands, which are governed locally, as under Denmark, by the "Colonial Council." It remains for the United States Congress to decide what shall be the permanent form of government. And the Virgin Islands are doubtless living in hopes.

#### For Hard Plaster Walls

In Offices, Churches, School Rooms, Lodge Rooms, Factories, etc.

Moore Push-less Hangers

(4 sizes)

are better than nails to hang up things. Weight, one pound per dozen. Wood, up to 100 pounds. Sold by hardware, stationery and photo supply stores everywhere.

10c per packet.

MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.  
40 Berkley St., Philadelphia

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor reserves sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 857)

China in the Film Plays

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The American people today are anxiously waiting for the ratification of the peace treaty in order that a period of commerce and prosperity may follow. Thousands of ambitious business men are focusing their eyes to the Far East, planning to create and extend their markets in China, the land of abundant resources and immense possibilities. Today, more than ever before, do America and China need mutual understanding and good will. It is therefore, deplorable that any force should appear right here and now to disturb and alienate the friendly feelings which have happily existed between these two sister republics.

At late there seems to be an organized and broadcast propaganda in this country calculated to incite the ill-feelings between the American people and the Chinese. The so-called "underground Chinatowns" are being exhibited in public parks in many a city, grossly misrepresenting Chinese life, customs, and manners; and most of the motion pictures concerning the Chinese greatly mislead the public by portraying false stories and showing fictitious customs and manners which are as ridiculous to the Chinese as to the Americans.

Take, for example, "The Red Lantern," which is now being shown in many theaters of this city. We (S. C. Kiang being an eyewitness of the Boxer uprising in Peking) happened to see this widely advertised "motion picture success of Nazimova." It is to our great surprise that "The Red Lantern"—especially the theme of the story—is not only a fiction but a most wicked misrepresentation of Chinese patriotic, although ill-directed, movement. As well-informed Americans know, the cause of the Boxer uprising of 1900 was mainly due to the obstinacy of a Prussian-blooded, Prussian-minded sovereign who was misrepresentative of his people.

Under George V. England has regained all, and more than all, of the affection that was lost to her under George III. The personal popularity of the present sovereign among Americans is an outstanding fact. His unfailing tact and his affability have endeared him to every doughboy who came anywhere near him—and those who were not so fortunate as to come within hailing distance have accepted the facsimile letters of greeting from the King as though they were personal messages. A death blow has been dealt to the notion that Britain under a constitutional monarchy is undemocratic.

Even in those youths of the United States who were apparently stolid and unimpressionable there has been bred a profound respect for the deliberate processes of English architecture which built, not for a day, but for eons. They have seen that when British engineers put down steel rails, they put them down, not to spread or to crack, but to be perdurable upon solid sleepers and a sound embankment. They have found the magnificent British roads a rebuke to many of the thoroughfares in the sparsely settled communities of the United States. Moreover, they have seen in English towns and villages a passionate love of beauty that made trees and turf and flowers not an artificial enjoyment, but an incessant wellspring of delight day by day.

They have learned that the British temperament, if not effusive and expansive, has deep reserves of feeling which mean that a friend once made is a friend for always. One of the most benevolent products out of all the hideous wrack and ruin made by war, is the interpretation of each country to the other by the men who clasped hands in a solemn compact to meet their common intolerable foe, and who will never dissolve the bond of amity.

## WOODROW WILSON AND HIS MEMORY

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

President Wilson has a remarkable memory, and his fund of humorous anecdote is of Lincolnian dimensions.

His love of the genus limerick is well known, and in one of his rare hours of ease he is the "life of the party"—a figure unrecognizable to those who insist that he is a chill, austere, marmoreal abstraction because they have encountered him only in his profoundly serious mood.

While the Chinese used to bind the feet of their daughters, they never tried to make the feet smaller by cutting.

Superstition and ignorance were never so extreme as to induce a mother to cut her daughter's feet.

A Chinese mother is neither so cruel nor so superstitious as the picture attempted to show.

The act of self-clothing is simply ridiculous and absurd, and there has never been such practice in any part of China, as our colleague, Professor Kiang of Peking University, can testify.

To exaggerate the cruelty and superstition of the Chinese of the old generation is bad enough, to place the Chinese race beyond redemption and enlightenment; but to accuse the Chinese of the younger generation of treachery and ingratitude is a wicked attempt to estrange American sympathy and friendliness toward young China. Such misrepresentation of facts portrayed on a photoplay, purported to have arisen from racial antipathy, seems to us nothing less than a cleverly staged plot on the part of interested propagandists. The Chinese people do not want to be misrepresented, nor do the American people

desire to be misinformed, particularly at a time when both nations need the mutual understanding and good will of the other.

(Signed) C. K. CHANG,  
TA CHEN,  
S. C. KIANG.  
Washington, District of Columbia.  
July 10, 1919.

## THE NOTEBOOK OF A NATURALIST

Summer Birds From Overseas

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

They come, these feathered travelers from overseas, at the bidding of the great south wind and a strange impulse which belongs to bird life. As early as the gusty days of March stray arrivals make their appearance, one of the first to herald the approach of spring being the trim and elegant chaff-chaff, which winters on the sunny shores of the Mediterranean. This bird may be known by its simple and oft-repeated bugle call, consisting of two notes, from which it has acquired its popular name. To the bark-peeler of the English woodlands it cries "chip-chop, chip-chop," as the swarthy-limbed foresters swing their ax with rhythmic motion or use the cross-cut saw for cutting up the fallen monarch of the wood. It haunts bushes and tall trees, feeds on insects and soft fruits, but builds its dome-shaped nest upon the ground. The cradle is profusely lined with feathers.

One marvels at the mysteries of its life, of its remarkable migration over land and sea. The bird returns unfailingly to the same chosen haunt, where, perchance, its ancestors also passed their busy day. How does it find the way? How can it discover the same favorite resting place and watchtower?

#### A Bird of Night Passage

This bird, as its congeners, is indelibly linked up with old associations. Its early or late appearance enables us to make interesting comparisons and deductions by referring to our nature notebook, extending over the best part of a lifetime. Moreover, we had anticipated this wondrous appearance of our feathered ambassador all through the long days of winter, and had not lovingly listened to its double refrain since the passing of chill October. Nobody saw it come. Probably it arrived during the silent night-watches, when migratory birds mostly conduct their oversea movements.

We had to content ourselves with the chaff-chaff for almost a month. It was the only voice among summer birds which told us of flowery meadows and verdant lea, of hedgerows wreathed with living crowns of snow-white spray; but it was a voice full of hope, and there was good cause to pin one's faith to the spring that was to be. Then, one day as we took our walk into the heart of the country, there rang out loud, sweet, and clear, the piccolo solo of the chaff-chaff's more melodious cousin, the willow wren. English resident birds, thrush, blackbird, chaffinch, and soaring lark, were by this time in jubilant song; and whilst their mirthlessly entranced, it was left for the dulcet madrigal of the willow wren to assure us that the winter had passed and gone, and that Fair Spring, with all her attendant train, had come to usher in her gladsome days.

#### The Fashion-Plate Arrives

With the safe arrival of this little prince among British song birds, there came also a ground-loving, aristocratic-looking species of high breeding and beautiful attire, in the person of the wheatear. Dressed in his new gray suit, with prominent black ear stripes and a conspicuous patch of white near the tail, we first caught sight of this bird as it was perched on a clod of earth, bobbing up and down, robin-like, and evidently intent upon discovering the secret of perpetual motion. It looked strangely out of its element as it pursued unsettled movements on a waste plot of ground, but we must remember that in Hertfordshire the wheatear is mostly a bird of passage. It makes a temporary stay for resting and feeding purposes, previous to resuming its journey northward, for it is amidst the silence of the eternal hills and the moorland fastness that it loves to dwell.

From a newly leafing briar bush there lit upon the ear one April morning a continuous rhapsody of sheer delight. Had our ears deceived us?

Was some one playing a trick upon us with a sweet-toned musical box? The practiced ear is not easily deceived, but enthusiasm cannot well be controlled at such a wonderful moment in one's existence, perhaps the greatest clock-tick of nature's year. Stand still and listen!

From the instrumental throat of some feathered magician there proceeds a perfect torrent of lyrical song, poured out in melodious outburst over and over again. Can a sight be obtained of the agitated singer?

Fortunately, the leaves of the bush in which it is sheltered are not yet so closely woven together as to hide the songster from view. There he sits, near a topmost twig, with the

black feathers of his crest raised expectantly, his wings shivering, or beating time, and his puffed-out throat pulsating at an alarming rate. The black head-feathers at once aid identification, as our singer can only be the blackcap, a renowned member of the warbler family, among whom are to be numbered the finest song birds in the whole world.

#### Blackcap an Imitator

It is a remarkable mimic, this favorite feathered musician of ours, which at the moment is in raptures in the briar bush opposite the country study.

Close by, only a few paces away, there is another summer bird from overseas. Like the blackcap, he, too, has come to us from far-away Africa, where he spent the winter; but, now that food and shelter are both available, he has returned to the homeland to rear his baby brood. Listen!

Listen again! What feathered magician is this, which is pouring out a torrent of rippling notes, clear, melodic, flute-like, continuous? It can be only the ill-named garden warbler, for no other species in Britain is capable of such majestic music as is sung out of the rich fulness of its throat.

One marvels at the mysteries of its life, it hunts! Larger than the blackcap, with head well forward, its sober brown and gray body harmonizing with the broad leaves of the sycamore, where it delights to search for insect-food, this wonderful song bird may be justly regarded as one of the star artists in the orchestra of bird music. The strains are so pure—there is an absence of the thin, white-throat-like notes one can detect in the blackcap's utterance. The ripple of plaintive melody is so directly appealing that they strike one as sung at rather than to the spellbound listener. The pity of it is that in such a sensational age only the few are eager, or ready, to listen. The crowd surges on, applauding the artificial and unreal.

#### One Swallow

Ther came the first fairy swallow,

swooping over the house-top, tree, and meadow. "One swallow," says the old adage, "does not make a summer."

This is a truism, but to the ornithologist, who patiently watches for and records these bird sprites year after year, even one solitary swallow beokens the sunny smile of April, the coming of the May and the hay meadows, and the birth of rose-strewn June.

This bird is by no means to be despised as a contributor to nature's choir, for it twitters pleasantly both when perched and in flight, and stirs our sense of sight and hearing. It is associated in our minds, in our everyday existence, with the best season of the year. It makes its home and rears its young within our own abode, and on our country expeditions it is our constant companion as it rushes through the air, sweeps across the meadows, or gambols high up in mid-air, a living mechanism which puts man-made contrivances to shame.

One still night, with a gentle south wind, there came unannounced a feathered invasion to populate the district around which we daily meander as a result of our love for the wanderlust. There was no flourish of trumpets, no crowd of sight-seers—only a rush of many wings and countless pinions spread.

The succeeding morning the presence of innumerable summer birds from overseas moved one as no other episode in nature's pageant is capable of doing. Tree pipits soared from dizzy heights, martins warbled sweet and low beneath the eaves, philomel was safely in hiding within the thick retreat of a blossoming thorn. Over the wild-rose bush the gymnastic exercises of the white-throat and its madcap joy were to be witnessed by the silent investigator; and the sedge war

## PRESIDENT TAKES UP LIVING COSTS

Many Government Departments Working Toward Relief for Public From Present Trying Conditions—Army Meat Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson has taken up the cost-of-living problem with every apparent intention of ascertaining the causes underlying the constantly increasing prices and of giving the public such relief as he may be able to effect. There is good reason to believe he will ask Congress to appropriate funds and broaden his authority to deal with the situation after the investigation now being made at his instigation is finished.

Five members of his Cabinet met yesterday afternoon to map out the lines of the investigation. These were the members most directly concerned with the problem: A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, in whose office the meeting was held; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, and Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury. Other members of the Cabinet will attend subsequent meetings if their departments can aid in the investigation.

An indication that the President intends to determine if any illegal practices are responsible for the high prices was found in the attendance at the meeting of two members of the Federal Trade Commission, William B. Colver and Victor Murdoch. Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, also attended the meeting to present the viewpoint of railroad employees who are demanding, or have given notice that they will demand, further wage increases unless the cost of living is reduced.

### President Has Authority

President Wilson still has all the authority given him during actual hostilities to control prices, and this authority will last until the peace treaty is ratified by the Senate, but appropriations for the Food Administration, the War Industries Board, and other agencies established to regulate production and distribution have been exhausted, and the organizations largely disbanded. Hence, Congress may be asked to appropriate additional funds to revive their activities, or to finance new machinery which may be devised to meet the situation.

It is expected the President will determine the broad outlines of his policy in this respect before he leaves the latter part of August on his speaking trip in behalf of the peace treaty. The visit of the delegation from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to the White House on Wednesday and their virtual ultimatum that prices must be reduced or wages must be again raised is said to have made a deep impression upon the President as a reflection of the temper of the country, and in Congress, too, the gravity of the situation is admitted.

### War Department Acts

The War Department yesterday took action in response to the resolution adopted in the House directing the immediate sale of its surplus of food. After a conference between Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War and officials from the Post Office Department it was stated that postmasters throughout the country will be furnished with lists of the meat and canned vegetables to be sold, with prices which, after allowing for parcel post delivery, will be slightly under prevailing market prices. Citizens can place orders with their postmasters for any amount of food, and it will be delivered.

At the same time a new arrangement was made whereby municipalities may sell food. The War Department will consign any quantity to any city for 30 days. The city will add the cost of transportation to the price fixed by the department, and if all of the food ordered is not sold, it may be returned. Thus the legal barriers in cities like Boston, Massachusetts, to handling food, are removed, as the city will not incur any liability. The value of the food to be sold by the department is about \$120,000,000. Julius Barnes, president of the Federal Grain Corporation, which controls the nation's wheat and flour, has been in Washington conferring with President Wilson. Mr. Barnes has repeatedly stated his intention of keeping down the cost of flour to its present level, and the President has given him ample power to do so. The flour situation is not considered an acute issue in the cost of living.

### Congress Will Cooperate

Such senators and members of Congress as can divert their attention from international questions, and the treaty of peace in particular, are seriously concerned over the situation and are willing to cooperate with the President in evolving a remedial program.

There is more than a suspicion that some manufacturers have raised prices and contemplate further advancement for no better reason than to pass on to the consumer the onerous burdens of the Revenue Bill. In view of the intimation that the shoe manufacturers are about to raise prices, Representative William L. Igoe of Missouri introduced a resolution calling on the Federal Trade Commission to make a speedy investigation of this particular industry to determine the reasons for the contemplated advance. The Missouri Representative believes that the government should have the actual facts concerning one industry, as a basis of remedial action.

### Retail Profits Excessive

The hearings before the Senate Committee of the District of Columbia have

established that the retailer is often conscienceless, and is making profits out of all proportion to his investment. Senator Henry L. Myers, Democrat, of Montana, introduced a resolution yesterday directing the Banking and Currency Committee to look into the advisability of decreasing the amount of currency in circulation.

"The high cost of living is having a ruinous effect in this country," he said. "I believe the principal cause is the inflation of the currency. The amount of money in circulation is twice as great as it was one year ago, and the cost of living is twice as great as it was a year ago."

Senator A. J. Gronna, Republican, of North Dakota, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, said that Congress would do everything possible to assist the President to lower the cost of living. He said:

"I am willing, and I am sure that all members of Congress are willing, to do all in our power to help the President lower the high cost of living, but I think it is rather unfair to expect the President to take any action that will immediately lower living costs. I don't believe either the President or Congress can do anything that will bring immediate relief. Of course, an increase in wages will help, but Labor is a factor in the cost of living. Every increase that the railroad man gets adds to the cost of living, because it raises the cost of transportation. It seems to me that the best we can do is to feel our way along slowly and act gradually. We can't take any drastic action that would upset living conditions and Labor. I would be very glad if the President could take some remedying steps, but I doubt whether he can."

### Senate Kenyon's Views

Senator W. S. Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa, said:

"What Mr. Stone is reported to have told the President is the absolute truth, but I cannot see any way in which the President can act and give immediate relief. I would be very happy if he could find some solution. The only thing I can see in sight now are the bills to regulate the packers and other bills to control food costs. I am making a study of what Canada is doing, and they are doing something to regulate profits; I may have something to offer in that line later. I surely hope that the President will find a way out."

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas:

"As I have said before, I believe the high cost of living means more to the people right now than the League of Nations. It seems to me that the party in power will have to take notice of that before the next campaign."

### Price Relief Demanded

Protests From All Parts of United States Leading to Government Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Protests against the excessively high prices of foodstuffs, which have been gathering force since the end of the war, have become nation-wide, and their accumulated strength is forcing the government to direct all its energies toward immediate reductions in prices.

Distress due to high prices is not merely national, but world-wide. Italy, Bohemia, France, and England are endeavoring to solve the problem, as well as this country. Here, for several years, Labor organizations have tried to keep wages moving upward to keep pace with the cost of living, but they have found that even with increased wages they continue to fall further and further behind the advance of prices. Salaried men and unorganized workers, who have been unable to protect themselves as have workers in the strongly organized trades, have fared worst.

The man who has suffered most from high prices has been the salaried man, the clerk. I wish we could do something for him. I'm open to suggestions," is the comment of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General. The Mayor, in a speech, said the city desired by these sales to give the people temporary relief from high prices and to force down the market prices of staples. The city commission voted \$100,000 to carry out the expenses of the project, which is conducted under authority granted by a statute passed in 1917 as a war-time measure. Every effort will be made to prevent speculation and profiteering in the foods.

### Commission Meets Today

Massachusetts to Investigate Cause and Effect of High Food Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne, appointed by the Governor as chairman of the Massachusetts special commission on the necessities of life, returned yesterday morning from Washington, District of Columbia, where conferences had been held with federal officials of departments active regarding the high cost of living.

General Sherburne's purpose in making the trip was to open every possible channel of information of value to the commission during its study and investigation; and desiring constantly to be in possession of the latest and fullest reports bearing upon the subject, he felt that much needless time and expense would be saved in not covering ground which had already been covered by the federal government.

The commission will begin work today, and will function one year with headquarters in the State House. The data already obtained by General Sherburne in Washington will at once be laid before the other members of the commission. Charles H. Adams, Mayor, and George M. Wright, former Mayor of Worcester. The bridge has been under construction since 1913, and its cost was \$350,000.

The dedication ceremonies also marked the beginning of the forty-fifth national regatta. The bridge supersedes a causeway constructed in 1860.

## TAMPICO FIELDS UNDER SCRUTINY

State Department of the United States Is Informed Japanese Have Arranged With Mr. Carranza to Increase Holdings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Japanese are seeking to increase their oil holdings in Tampico, Mexico. The State Department is advised, and the situation is being closely watched, especially in regard to the relations said to exist between President Carranza and the Japanese.

The department is also endeavoring to learn what properties in the oil field have been "denounced," a preliminary step to the taking over of the properties by the government without compensation. The property is first denounced by a Mexican citizen and then declared open to entry, with the understanding, it is alleged, that the subsocial rights should belong to the Japanese. It is known that several properties of American and British oil companies have been "denounced," and it is suspected that these may be intended for Japanese possession. The facts of the confiscation of the Scottish-Mexican property, a British concern, are already known.

The United States, Great Britain, Holland, and France have protested to the Mexican Government against such methods of acquiring property, but although these have delayed confessions, they have not stopped the practice.

The foreign governments have warned President Carranza that the legal actions now pending in the Mexican courts should be allowed to settle the matter fairly, but Carranza is said to want to wait for court decisions and issues decrees announcing new regulations, compliance with which would jeopardize foreign holdings.

The texts of the various notes of the State Department to the Mexican Government, with one exception, have never been made public. It is said that these notes were more drastic than is usual in diplomatic communications, and Carranza's unwillingness to have them made public is declared to be due to the effect they might have on the American public.

The foreign governments have frequently requested the Federal Trade Commission to give us a hearing or to exhibit any evidence which they may have to justify their charges against us, and no such opportunity has been allowed us."

A. E. Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Packing Company, says:

"For the Cudahy interests, I most respectfully protest against the continued propaganda of this character by a governmental body such as the Trade Commission. This is put out obviously in the endeavor to force the passage of measures in Congress advocated by the Federal Trade Commission, for government operation of a private and very complex business. If enacted they would be to the great injury of not only the packer, but the live-stock producer and the consumer as well."

"The Cudahy interests have frequently requested the Federal Trade Commission to give us a hearing or to exhibit any evidence which they may have to justify their charges against us, and no such opportunity has been allowed us."

E. A. Cudahy, president of the

EMPLOYEES PROTEST EXPECTED DISCHARGE

American Accused of Irregularities in Railroad Affairs

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—The arrest of Davis Morris, an American, general superintendent of the Express system, and Felipe Pescador, former general director of the Mexican National Railways, has been ordered by the District Court, as a result of an investigation of railroad affairs. Morris and Pescador were charged with irregularities in the financial affairs of the railways.

The Mayor, in a speech, said the city

desired by these sales to give the people temporary relief from high prices and to force down the market prices of staples. The city commission voted \$100,000 to carry out the expenses of the project, which is conducted under authority granted by a statute passed in 1917 as a war-time measure. Every effort will be made to prevent speculation and profiteering in the foods.

The investigation of affairs of the Mexican National Railways followed the publication by newspapers here of many criticisms of the management and allegations of irregularities. Pescador recently resigned as director-general of the railways and Col. Paulina Fontes, manager of the South-East Railways, was appointed to succeed him on July 8.

A writ of "amparo," which is a process staying further proceedings,

somewhat similar to the American writ of habeas corpus, was obtained by both men, delaying further judicial action for 72 hours. At the end of that time the arrests ordered by the court will be made, unless further judicial action should change the court's course.

The investigation of affairs of the Mexican National Railways followed the publication by newspapers here of many criticisms of the management and allegations of irregularities. Pescador recently resigned as director-

general of the railways and Col. Paulina Fontes, manager of the South-East Railways, was appointed to succeed him on July 8.

Francis J. W. Ford, acting Mayor of Boston, and other prominent men of the city, are endeavoring to have Congress provide appropriations sufficient to keep the men at work.

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general of the railways and Col. Paulina Fontes, manager of the South-East Railways, was appointed to succeed him on July 8.

It is estimated that when prohibition became effective on July 1, there were stored in the fifth Kentucky district approximately 300,000 barrels of whisky.

WHISKY EXPORTS AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

LAKE QUINSIGAMOND BRIDGE DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—The

bridge across Lake Quinsigamond was dedicated last night with a program of ceremonies which included an aquatic parade, singing, a band concert, and addresses by Pehr G. Holmes, Mayor, and George M. Wright, former Mayor of Worcester. The bridge has been under construction since 1913, and its cost was \$350,000.

The dedication ceremonies also marked the beginning of the forty-fifth national regatta. The bridge supersedes a causeway constructed in 1860.

For the present, General Sherburne says, the purchase of surplus army food stores by city governments is desirable. The commission has power to summon witnesses, conduct hearings, require the production of records, documents and other papers, and make recommendation for legal action.

The Director of Sales of the War Department has transferred to the sugar equalization board of the Food Adminis-

tration the result of a special order from the quartermaster-general, to permit the Boston city health department to inspect the army canned good on sale there, the city has agreed, through a special committee, to purchase one carload of these canned goods at \$7500, for resale at cost to the public.

Ninety per cent of the goods bought by the city will be canned tomatoes, peas and corn, and the rest will be 12-ounce cans of corned beef.

Chicago Milk Price Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Illinois Public Utilities Commission, yesterday announced that if the street carmen did not within a reasonable time agree to the arbitration plan ordered by the

commission, the new order goes into effect on Aug. 1 and continues for four months.

TELEPHONE RATES REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Illinois Public Utilities Commission abolished the present \$2 minimum rate on four-party line residence telephones in Chicago and restored the 30-call-a-month-\$1.50 rate, in an order issued yesterday. All telephone moving and installation charges are abolished. The new order goes into effect on Aug. 1 and continues for four months.

EFFORT TO BREAK STRIKE INDICATED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—William C. Bliss, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, yesterday announced that if the street carmen did not within a reasonable time agree to the arbitration plan ordered by the

commission, the new order goes into effect on Aug. 1 and continues for four months.

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## MILITANT LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

**Vote for "Direct Action" Said to Warn Government—That There Is Limit to Passive Acquiescence of the People**

By The Christian Science special parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, England (July 1)—The most significant feature of the political situation is that the important events of the time occur entirely outside Parliament. To some extent this is true at all times, but it is so marked at present that everybody notes it and comments upon it. Opinion is moving so swiftly just now and apparently in so many contrary directions that the House of Commons, which is normally the register of public opinion, fails of its proper function; or perhaps, it would be truer to say that it reflects in a confused and broken fashion the prevailing confusion in the country. Further, and even more significant is the growing estrangement between the House and popular opinion. The House is the somewhat unintelligent child of public opinion in a state of frenzy, and now that the parent is growing sober once more, he is becoming ashamed of his offspring and would fain chasten it and even get rid of it. But the offspring refuses to be suppressed: it remains where its parent put it—namely at Westminster; and the estrangement deepens daily.

### Labor and Parliamentary Democracy

Some of the results of this divorce of Parliament from public opinion are already evident. Serious students of modern politics have frequently predicted a crisis between parliamentary democracy on the one hand and the more impatient Labor elements on the other. Recent Russian events point the moral of this shrewd forecast; but the essence of the moral, which is the futility of naked proletarian rule, has not yet permeated the political consciousness of British Labor. The annual conference of the Labor Party at Southport last week adopted a resolution by a majority of two to one in favor of what is called "direct action," i.e., the use of a general strike as a political weapon of protest against the policy of the government, thereby displaying the very tendency predicted above. The meaning of the vote has been variously interpreted, the London press announcing the "victory of the Extremists" and denouncing the Labor Party for its capitulation to bolshevism. More moderate newspapers take a more sober and a truer view. The Manchester Guardian, for instance, does not fear "any resort to desperate remedies" but invites the government to take warning "from this demonstration that there is a limit beyond which they cannot reckon on the passive acquiescence of the people" in the equivocal policy of the government in such matters as military conscription and the Russian situation.

It may well be asked—What is the Labor Party? and what does it understand by "direct action"? If it really wielded the great power of which it sometimes boasts, if it were united in its purpose and its tactics, the threat to substitute the strike for the slower processes of parliamentary government would be very serious; but it does not possess the power it claims, it is acutely divided both on questions of fundamentals and in methods, and its composition makes it a peculiarly cumbersome instrument for swift and decisive action. The party is composed (a) of the trade unions which apply the numerical and financial power; (b) various Socialist bodies of which the Independent Labor Party (small, active, violent) and the Fabian Society (also small and active, but intellectual and evolutionary) are the chief; (c) two or three women's Labor organizations of which the Women's Trade Union League is the most important; (d) the cooperative societies, widespread and powerful organizations engaged in working class shop-keeping on cooperative lines which have only recently (and against the wishes of a powerful minority) decided to engage in political action. The Labor Party is thus a loose federation of working-class organizations within which almost every kind of political opinion is represented. It is helpless, unless it carries the trade unions with it, for they are its big battalions and as they usually have a mind of their own hostile to the violent causes beloved by the Independent Labor Party, their weight has always in the past been used with decisive effect in favor of moderation. Their political views are expressed through a "Parliamentary Committee" which is almost as powerful as the executive committee of the Labor Party itself.

### Significance of "Direct Action"

We can now measure the significance of the Southport resolution in favor of "direct action." The resolution instructed the Executive of the Labor Party to confer with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress in order to see whether "the political and industrial powers" of the party could not be used to stop British intervention in Russia. There was but little difference of opinion at Southport over the object to be gained, but there was an acute difference regarding the method. This difference of opinion is even more marked in the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress which has already once this year refused to call a special conference of the Trade Union movement for the purpose in question. But even here there are wheels within wheels, for the powerful body popularly known as the Triple Alliance—the Miners Federation of Great Britain, the National Union of Railwaysmen, and the Transport Workers Federation—which forms part of the Trade Union Congress, is bent on forcing the

issue and has just adopted the following declaration:

"This meeting of the Triple Alliance, having considered the decision of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress not to convene a special conference of the trade union movement to discuss the proposals contained in the resolution at Southport on April 16, expresses profound disappointment at the attitude taken up by the Parliamentary Committee, and their failure to provide a constitutional channel to enable the organized workers of the whole country to express their views upon the grave issues of conscription, military intervention in Russia, the raising of the blockade, the release of conscientious objectors, and military intervention in trade union disputes. We therefore decide to convene a full delegate conference representing the constituent bodies in the industrial Triple Alliance to decide what action if any should be taken in order to compel the government to comply with all or any of the terms of the resolution."

At the conference a serious situation may arise; for, even if the Labor Party and the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress decide to abstain from direct action, the Triple Alliance is formidable enough to be able to act alone. It certainly would act alone if it thought that public opinion would support it.

On that point it may well have serious doubts. The public has taken note of the arguments for and against direct action, which were used at the Southport Conference, and has shown pretty clearly that it approves of the line taken by Mr. Clynes whose prestige throughout the country stands high. Mr. Clynes argued that the Labor Party was created by the working classes as the instrument by which their political aspirations could be realized in Parliament, that the existence and progress of the party rested upon Labor's belief in democratic government by constitutional means, and that the task of Labor was to win over the majority of the electorate to Labor policy. He declared that the growth of Labor as a political force ought to be regarded as a proof of its coming power, and that to make an impatient and premature bid for immediate power by unconstitutional means would prejudice the whole political future of the movement.

### A Possible Ugly Situation

The appeal made by Mr. Clynes did not succeed at Southport, but it has forced the general public to think out the problem at issue. Many people agree that the last general election was conducted in such a manner as to give Labor severe provocation, but most would hesitate to support the Triple Alliance in an appeal to force. Public opinion plays a large part in settling all great industrial disputes and would certainly be decisive in any conflict provoked for a political purpose. It has shown its approval, in recent by-elections, of the ultimate political object of the Triple Alliance in relation to Russia and to the continuance of military service, and the time cannot be far distant when the state of opinion in the country will profoundly influence the attitude of the government. Therefore, if a great political strike does break out, the promoters of it may find that the government will have the support of public opinion in any measures necessary to suppress it. We should then be face to face with an ugly situation, but I fancy that the responsible Labor leaders will refrain from provoking it in view of the doubtful nature of the outcome.

### LABOR CONGRESS WILL OPPOSE ONE BIG UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Speedy action by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress has followed the action of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Congress in voting for affiliation with the One Big Union. Mr. Tom Moore, the president of the Dominion body, declares that, "Repudiation by subsidiary bodies of their own constituted central authority will not be tolerated. Such action destroys organized effort and we would sooner withdraw our charters entirely than attempt to carry on as a mob throughout the country and allow the trades councils chartered by us to be used by One Big Union members to destroy the bona fide trade unions."

Instructions have been given to the Winnipeg representative of the Dominion Congress to at once proceed with the reorganization of the council in accordance with the policy of the central body and aims of international trade unionism. The indications are that a fight to a finish will be waged between the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and the One Big Union of Winnipeg and elsewhere in western Canada. It is believed that the same members of the trades unions are in sympathy with the action of the governing body.

### TELEPHONE STRIKE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California— Settlement of the telephone strike on the lines of the Home Telephone & Telegraph Company operating exchanges in this city and Long Beach has been effected. Operators will receive \$2 a day at the outset, the scale increasing to \$3 for day operators and \$3.25 for night operators at the end of 27 months. Electricians are to receive \$6 a day, gang foremen \$6.50.

### EMPLOYEES ASK HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday, on behalf of 3500 employees of the Watertown Arsenal who will soon be thrown out of employment as a result of War Department orders, has asked the chief of ordnance at Washington to consider the grievances of the employees, who feel that they should have been granted a hearing.

## LABOR SITUATION AND THE FARMER

**Agricultural Lecturer Asserts That Produce Raisers Are Set by Unionism on One Side and Paternalism on the Other**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONMOUTH, Maine—Dr. George M. Twitchell, an agricultural authority who for years has lectured through the New England states, says that the biggest problem facing the thinking farmer today is whether the farms can survive under conditions now facing every owner. When the members of the Peace Congress, at the lead of American members, fixed eight hours as the basis of day's work in the future, and then declared for "an adequate wage," they placed the farm owner, obliged to employ extra help, at a big disadvantage.

"Labor has not received its fair proportion of income, from its output in the past, if it does today; but that does not relieve from responsibility to deal fairly with all industries.

"One fact is certain, it is a practical impossibility to conduct two industries alongside each other on a widely different basis. If eight hours in the rule in one case, it will inevitably be elsewhere. Thus today, in our country towns, with carpenters and painters working only eight hours, men in the hay fields are demanding the same time and with this almost double regular wages.

### Farm Conditions

"It is impossible to carry on farm operations successfully on a short-hour plan except it be recognized that cost of production will rise by leaps and bounds, and that no matter where they go, the producer is entitled to cost plus a fair profit. The day for talking economical production has passed, not to return. Never mind if this spells a big increase in price for all farm products, it is only necessary to place responsibility where it rightfully belongs. In my opinion the present administration has officially been against the farmer while professing great anxiety to aid.

"It is true money has been spent lavishly to multiply agencies set for the higher education of farmers and to load the farm with literature from the government presses, but all the while the anxiety to yield to every demand of organized Labor has but increased burdens on producers of the food of support. No man ever lifted himself by his boot-straps, yet that is just what officials have been and are trying to do. Let responsibility fall where it belongs and then go to work to help correct existing conditions.

"Evidence multiplies that increases in cost of other products are not wholly to be charged to increase in cost of manufacture, but to profiteering by all interests.

### Need of Incentive

"If the government seeks to force the reduction of prices for food products, it will certainly lead to still further reduction in production. Whenever a man, for any reason, ceases to strive to do his best, ambition ceases and all impetus for improvement is lost. The consciousness that one cannot hope to realize cost plus profit can only result in loss of desire to do.

"At present prices in the hay field, the price of all meat and milk products must materially increase to cover expenses. The government protects the wheat grower and crop acreage increases tremendously, but by just so much does that in corn fall off and present high prices are to be expected. Labor complications and cost have acted to greatly restrict acreage in corn in New England so that the dependence on the west will be as great as ever.

"Before prices of food products can be reduced, without positive injury to agriculture, prices of labor and hours must be changed. By no line of reasoning can there be justification for insisting on the farmer working 12 or 14 hours while his neighbor receives big wages for eight, and then having prices for what he may offer for sale fixed by the government. This fact alone will do more to discourage men from taking up farm work than official uplift can overcome in a generation."

### Michigan Food Inquiry

**Activities of Packers Will Be Examined by Attorney-General**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—A. J. Groesbeck, Attorney-General of Michigan, will undertake an investigation of the food situation in that State to see whether there is any violation of the Commonwealth's three anti-trust acts by the big packers.

"Michigan may not be able to do very much alone," said the Attorney-General, "but I think other states are ready to take up the question, and Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and a few other states at least could make a dent in the operations."

The original act of 1899, though it covers much territory and imposes fines up to \$60,000 and imprisonment

from six months to a year for each day's violation of its provisions, was not considered effective by the Legislature passing it. This act has been so amended by the anti-trust laws of 1905 and 1913 and by the judiciary act of 1915 that it is now considered a formidable weapon against any combination formed for the purpose of restraining trade or boosting prices.

### NEXT CONGRESS OF CANADIAN LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—One of the most important conventions in the history of Canadian Labor will be the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada which will be held in Hamilton, Ontario, on Sept. 22. It is pointed out that the aspect of Labor has very much changed since the last annual convention which was held in Quebec. In issuing the call for the convention the president, Mr. Tom Moore, and the secretary, Mr. P. M. Draper, have issued a statement in the course of which they say: Since last the congress met most vital changes have taken place and exceptional conditions have arisen. The world has passed from a state of almost universal war to one of general peace. A period of transition has come, with reconstruction and readjustments. Out of the chaotic confusion created by the war many new and unaccustomed elements have arisen to affect the social, political, national, and international affairs of all countries, Canada included. A wave of industrial unrest has swept over this country, making itself felt in most abnormal conditions. Labor has never before found so much need of calmness, determination, vigilance, and organization. The momentous question of International Trades Union affiliation has assumed proportions that far exceed in importance to the Trades Union movement anything heretofore experienced.

Not during the most anxious years of the war was there more cause than this year for prudence and activity.

The problems to be solved during this year's convention are of paramount importance, and will demand the very best that is in the delegates in attendance at the Hamilton Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The urgent necessity of perfecting Labor's organization is also referred to, it being stated that the capitalist and the employer are perfectly organized, these having at their command, "not only the wealth but also the influences that can be secured; talent, ability, legal acumen, directing powers are all at their service. The consequence is that it behoves the friends of Labor to meet these conditions with like weapons."

It is pointed out in conclusion that the situation will not brook delay.

### ALBERTA AND THE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—A general survey of the Labor movement is being carried on in Alberta by the American Federation of Labor, to the end that the conditions of workers enrolled under its banners may be still further improved wherever such improvement may be found desirable.

A. Farmilo, organizer in Alberta for the American Federation of Labor, states that in seeking to further improve conditions for those workers needing betterment in regard to working hours and wages, there is no thought or desire to use the strong arm method.

It is expected the desired advantages can be obtained by negotiations between employees and employers and by the application of industrial unionism.

### DEMANDS OF GARMENT WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Leaders in the garment workers' strike, which has been in force in this city for some days, say that unless the employers at once show disposition to negotiate on the matters in dispute, steps will immediately be taken to transfer two-thirds of the 1600 strikers to the United States. In Chicago and other garment manufacturing centers the wages, the leaders claim, are \$40 a week, while the Toronto workers are only demanding \$35 as a weekly wage, and the discontinuance of the piece-work system, which has long ago been discarded in all other cities.

### LABOR AND STANDING ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—The Montreal Trades and Labor Council has endorsed a resolution adopted recently by the Hamilton, Ontario, Trades and Labor Council protesting against the establishment of a standing army in Canada. The protest is based upon the declaration that the upkeep of a standing army is an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure at a time when Canada's national debt demands the strictest national economy, and as being a menace to rather than a safeguard of peace.

### Gaspruf TUBING

for Stoves, Lamps & Irons

At Many Dealers

Atlantic Tubing Co., Providence, R.I.

## REST PERIODS AS AID TO EFFICIENCY

**Investigation Said to Indicate That They Counteract the Diminution of Capacity Due to Length or Intensity of Work**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Rest periods in industrial occupations have been investigated by the National Industrial Conference Board, with the result that they have been found in general to counteract the diminution of working capacity caused by length or intensity of effort.

"Reducing the number of hours worked per day does not appear so efficacious in avoiding this diminution as introducing a 10 or 15-minute pause during the middle of the forenoon," the investigators discovered.

It was found that many employees preferred a shorter workday, rather than the rest periods; but that attitude, the board's investigators contend, "cannot be regarded as a test of the real value of such pauses."

The aim of the board was to determine the value of short rest periods, other than the noon hour. In reply to a schedule of inquiry sent to 388 establishments, 104 reported that they had tried regular rest periods, of which, however, 15 later discontinued them in some or all departments. Of the balance, 128 had made no experiments with rest periods, which the report assumes to be the case with the 155 remaining.

### BAKERS' DEMAND IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—As a result of a 24-hour strike, carried on by the local bakers' union, the price of bread has been increased 1 cent a loaf to the consumer, and two-thirds of a cent to the wholesaler. In the proposed agreement presented by the union to the master bakers of the city, they asked for a recognition of the union, an increase in wages running from 5 to 75 per cent, a one-day shift, and an eight-hour working day. The demands were based on working conditions in force in Calgary. The master bakers met all the demands except the wage schedule, which they claimed was exorbitant, and a compromise was effected.

### BUILDING TRADES WAGE SCALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The Building Trades Council of Atlanta announces the consummation of an agreement with the Atlanta building contractors effecting a 44-hour working week for 7000 mechanics in these trades, and by which it is agreed to work in harmony until May 1, 1920. The wage scale for the ensuing year gives bricklayers 90 cents an hour and carpenters 75 cents an hour, beginning next fall.

### To-day Telephone Properties are Returned

After a year of Federal control, the telephone property, which makes up the Bell Telephone System, is to-day returned to its owners by the United States Government.

While the property has been properly maintained, it is not the same property which the Government took over on August 1, 1918. It is not as adequate for its job; that it is not, is in no way the fault of Federal control, which was eminently fair. It is due to causes for which neither the Government nor the companies are to blame.

A year ago to-day we were at war. Labor and materials needed for both telephone operation and construction were turned to military uses. Some materials were so vital to the carrying on of the war that even the work of providing telephone facilities for the Government was retarded, and no part of them could be spared for commercial telephone purposes.

## NEW REACTIONARY MOVEMENT IN SPAIN

**Reactionaries Said to Be Preparing Super-Movement to Overwhelm Socialism and Revive Spain's Old Social System**

I  
By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The time has come when reference should be made to what must be called the new reactionary movement in Spain, which began with the retirement of the Romanones Government and the calling to office of the Maura-Cierva administration; for what was hoped in many quarters were merely symptoms and coincidences are now plainly shown to be systematic, highly organized endeavors, evidently planned on a grand scale. In a considerable sense there is always a reactionary movement in Spain; or rather, it should be said, it is the prevailing force, and there are progressive movements directed against it. But now, in view of an obviously threatening situation, the reactionary elements have clearly determined upon a super-movement, projected with the object of overwhelming the socialist and Labor movements and throwing Spain back on her old social system and government, despite the drama of democracy that is being developed all over the world at the present time.

### Dropping Curtain at Pyrenees

This new super-movement has recently embraced some astonishing features, and the world in general is not permitted to know of some of the most interesting and remarkable things that are happening in Spain; for, at moments when it is considered opportune, the Spanish government, which in the matter of censorship is more daring perhaps than any other, determines upon dropping the curtain at the Pyrenees, and thereafter the unsophisticated foreigner may wonder why he receives so little Spanish news of any kind, and why even the Spanish newspapers are no longer delivered to him.

The most striking feature of this new super-reactionary movement is the position which the King occupies in regard to it, and in this there has just been a most striking development which at this moment is the talk of Spain, and may soon be the talk of distant states. In brief, the King has apparently capitulated entirely to the yearnings and the schemes of the Roman Catholics and extreme reactionaries in Spain, abounding in tact, and has steered the State through some most difficult situations. From the general point of view his monarchical conduct has probably been as good as it could have been for his country; but it is evident that in the rough waters in which the State is now tossing he is faltering.

Don Alfonso in these times is in an intensely difficult position. He is one of the ablest and most perspicacious statesmen in Spain, abounding in tact, and has steered the State through some most difficult situations. From the general point of view his monarchical conduct has probably been as good as it could have been for his country; but it is evident that in the rough waters in which the State is now tossing he is faltering.

At heart he is something of a democrat, even if not quite so much as is represented by the famous remark of his, which is continually quoted, to the effect that only the canaille are his friends and understand him, or something to that effect. He is democratic probably because he is a sensible young man, sees the writing in large letters on the European and American walls, and recognizes the inevitable in Spain as elsewhere, despite the Pyrenees. He has made it his business to show sympathy with the democratic leaders, as in the famous conference with Azcarate and Alvarez, when he convinced these Reformistas that he was the real thing in democrats and lifted them to an enthusiasm concerning improved kingship, though these most able men some time later began to wonder if that day at the Palace the King was not much cleverer than they.

### Facing Both Ways

Since then he has been variously accused of facing both ways, of dissembling, and so forth—very unfairly it might be said, since it is presumably the business of kings to please the largest possible number of sections and to govern their actions and words by considerations of tact. When the King was all for democracy there was really practically no democracy in Spain, and, as some of the cynics are saying now, it was very safe thing for a king to say he was a democrat in such circumstances. Now the case is different, and the difference has been much emphasized by the recent elections. The advance of Labor and the threats upon the existing régime from many quarters have compelled a new way of thinking, and at last have cut the issue sharply as between the progressive and democratic tendencies controlled by real democrats and not by the old Conservative leaders, who protest every day that all the real progressive legislation in Spain has been put through by the Conservative Party and the reactionaries of the present and past system.

The issue thus being cut, the highest and most influential personages have no longer been able to temporize or to behave as trimmers; they have had to decide, yes or no, whether they were for a new order of things in harmony with the new world spirit, or whether they would pin their faith to the special political and geographical quality of Spain, its peculiar isolation as the result of the Pyrenees and the peninsular formation at an extreme corner, and the general absence of its statesmen from the European conferences and wranglers. Reactionary opinion is to the effect—and the opinion is quite honest and sincere—that as the result of the peculiar conditions Spain may keep herself de-

tached from the new movements for some considerable time and continue in the old way by which class, capital, and privilege thrive exceedingly at the expense of other classes, and where the aristocrats—who are at least as much aristocratic in Spain as anywhere else—assure the people that there is more liberty and exercise of democracy than in any other country in Europe. Premiers have frequently said as much, and it has been intimated by the King.

### Spain and the War

A chief question which the reactionaries have had to settle in their minds is whether this idea would result in economic isolation and loss, and the final conclusion is that it would not to any extent whatever, since, if Spain has need of the foreigner, the foreigner has need of Spain, which has been amply proved by the disposition of foreign states to be most obliging since the war ended, notwithstanding their various war grievances against Spain. This latter consideration has counted for much. Spain knows her value, and it will be difficult to humbug her in the future. Just after the declaration of the armistice she had serious doubts about her late war policy, and began to think it would have been better if she had been severe upon the Germans and had even made a show of entering the conflict. Today these misgivings have disappeared, and it may safely be said that the feeling that the country did well to stand out is stronger than ever it was.

There are three reasons for this: first, that the Peace Conference, they consider, has been far from an impressive affair; secondly, that despite more than four years of war the present and prospective situation of Europe is not reassuring; thirdly, that while the moral and idealistic side of the argument was that which was pressed most on Spain and other nations, the issue is not flattering to such arguments as were used, and Spain need not worry about her alleged neglect, and fourthly that, from the purely material point of view, industrially and economically, Spain has gained rather than lost by her abstention, that she is better situated now in comparison with her previous condition than any other European state, and that in the long run, as in the short, she will be gainer also.

The reactionaries, having decided upon all this, have been confirmed in their desire and intention to bolster up the old régime against democracy to the fullest extent, despite the world currents that seem to be flowing along the Spanish shores. The monarchist leaders have had to decide, and the strong reactionary instincts and actions of Messrs. Maura and La Cierva, among the strongest political reactionaries in Spain, are the true reason for their remarkable accession to power. With instincts somewhat less strong, a conviction a shade or two less absolute, Dato has made the same choice, and is for reaction with certain qualifications. At the supreme crisis the Count de Romanones, another of the four chief monarchist leaders, felt that the new call of humanity could not be ignored, whatever might be one's disposition, and that it would be safer for the State to recognize it. Therefore he declared against reaction. The Marqués de Alhucemas inevitably did the same.

### NEED FOR LABELING GOODS FROM CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canadian Trade Commission has made the following announcement: "A cablegram from the Canadian mission requests that Canadian goods shipped to the United Kingdom bearing trade-marks or descriptions should bear words showing the country or origin. Cases have been brought to the mission's notice where goods from the Dominion have been detained by the customs authorities because they do not comply with the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act. It is understood by the commission that the words 'Canada Product' or 'Made in Canada' will sufficiently meet requirements. The trade commission points out that such a mark to designate Canadian goods can be made one of the most potent advertising factors for our producers and manufacturers if the quality of material shipped overseas is kept on a high level. For shipments made under the direction of the commission it has definitely adopted the trade-mark 'Canada Product' as being most distinctive."

"As trading with Germany and German-Austria is now allowed, export permits to these countries will be granted freely by the trade commission on the same terms as to other countries. A cablegram received on July 15, from the Canadian mission states that a 'trading-with-the-enemy license' has been issued in Great Britain and that all goods not on the conservation list are allowed to be shipped without individual export licenses."

"This is supplemented by the information forwarded to the trade commission from Washington that a general trade license has been issued by the United States Government enabling all persons to communicate and trade with persons residing in Germany, subject to a few specific limitations. Hungary and Bolshevik Russia are not included in the permission."

"Another cable from London to the commission states that the importation of goods into Great Britain from other former enemy countries is permitted, as it was not found possible to establish working machinery for certifying the percentage of German, Austrian, or Hungarian manufacture in the importation."

**RENNES PROFESSOR FOR YALE**  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—The prudential committee of Yale University has elected Prof. Albert Feuerlein, of the University of Rennes, France, visiting professor at Yale for the coming year.

## SIDE LIGHTS UPON SINO-ALLIED CRISIS

**Chinese Delegate Says China Made Serious Attempts Toward Conciliation and, Failing, Was Obliged to Abstain**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In face of the refusal of the conference to meet its demands, even halfway, China seems to have revealed much patience and an extremely conciliating spirit. Mr. Tai-chi-Quo, technical delegate of the Chinese delegation, who, in the opinion of the Foreign Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, was frequently said as much, and it has been intimated by the King.

**Spain and the War**

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The Chinese memorandum then proceeds to invoke the note which the government of the United States called to Tokyo and Peking a few days before the Japanese ultimatum to China, in which the United States notes this latter Nation that it would recognize no agreement nor engagement between China and Japan which would affect the rights which the United States and its citizens enjoyed in China.

Other arguments of weight are put forward in the memorandum such as those which declare that Japan is striving to establish the "elements of a political domination in China" contrary to the stipulations of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, etc.

### Chinese Claims Opposed

However, in spite of this vigorous and able thesis sustained by the government of Peking both in this memorandum and by the Chinese delegation actually in Paris, the conference seemed distinctly opposed to the satisfaction of Chinese claims. In face of the attitude taken by the conference relative to the Shantung question, the Chinese delegation sent in a formal protest to the council of prime ministers on the 6th of May, that China would be allowed to ask, after the signature of the treaty, that the Shantung question should be reexamined.

### No Reservation Allowed

"China's decision, in abstaining from signing the treaty of peace, was taken with extreme reluctance," said Mr. Quo, "and only after every effort was made to reach an honorable compromise had failed. We yielded many times. At first we suggested signing with a reservation concerning the Shantung clauses; this was refused us. We then proposed to make the reservation an annex to the treaty. This was also refused us."

The Chinese delegation then suggested that it should write an independent declaration, which would have been sent to the president of the conference on the morning of June 28, in which it would be declared that the Chinese plenipotentiaries would sign the treaty with the reservation made on the 6th of May, that China would be allowed to ask, after the signature of the treaty, that the Shantung question should be reexamined.

### No Reservation Allowed

"This was also refused us," he continued, "and the refusal was explained by the fact that the Supreme Council had decided to admit of no reservation of any kind, either in the text of the treaty or independently of it before the treaty was signed."

We were, however, told that after the treaty had been signed, we could send in a declaration. Of course the validity of such a declaration would be very doubtful, and that is why we insisted on making one before the signature, but we proposed to adopt another modification in the sense that the signature of the Chinese delegates could not be interpreted as precluding China from reopening the question of Shantung in the future. To our intense surprise, this also was denied us.

"So, as will have been seen, having failed in all these serious attempts toward conciliation there was no other course open for us than to abstain from signing. We did this not merely as a striking protest against the injustice done to China, but also in obedience to the national will so unmistakably expressed by the people throughout China during the past few months."

"China is a weak nation from a military point of view," he said in conclusion, "it cannot resist the aggressions of Japan should the latter direct any against it. If Shantung is taken by force, it has no means of preventing it; but it will not consent to it. That is what China wants to make clear to all. China had no wish to withdraw from the concert of allied and associated powers. Her only desire is to regain what has been taken from her by brute force, to obtain the possibility of living and of developing as a free and independent people."

The Sino-Japanese dissension, even before the fatal day of June 28, had reached a particularly acute state, so that public opinion was not altogether surprised on being informed that China had abstained from signing the Peace Treaty. Although the public had lately been especially preoccupied by the Polish problem and the question of Flume, it had nevertheless followed the differences of views arising between China and Japan with sufficient attention to understand the full gravity of the situation.

Thus the public knew that China, arguing that she had declared war on Germany in 1917, demanded that the Peace Conference should abrogate the treaties she had concluded with Japan in May, 1915, and should restore to her directly the territory of Kiaochow, which Japan had conquered by force of arms in 1914. It also knew that China stipulated that the conference should solve certain questions which she declared to be of vital interest to her, such as the renunciation of "spheres of influence," the withdrawal of foreign troops and police forces—the suppression of foreign ports and radio-telegraphic and telegraphic stations, as well as the

abolition of consular jurisdiction, etc. Removal of Foreign Yoke

China, invoking the famous right of nationalities freely to dispose of themselves, addressed herself to the Peace Conference in the confident hope of freeing herself definitely from foreign yoke. Yet the conference refused to consider her claims, which are summed up in a remarkably clear and precise memorandum which retraces the origin and extent of German rights in Shantung, as well as the Japanese attack on Kiaochow and the Japanese military policy which followed the occupation of the town by the troops of the Mikado, thus demonstrating that Japan went beyond even the rights which Germany had wrung from China in 1898. The memorandum also develops the Chinese thesis, by releasing the pressure exerted by the government of Tokyo on that of Peking—pressure known as the "policy of the 21 demands," by which Japan strove to oblige China to recognize its innumerable privileges which were not merely limited to the province of Shantung. It further declares that China is not bound by the treaties drawn up between her and Japan in 1915 concerning the Shantung, by which Japan reserved for herself all the rights which the Germans previously enjoyed in that province, as a short time after the signing of these treaties, the government of Peking published a document in which it declared that "it did not associate itself with any modification which might be introduced in the conventions and agreements concluded between other powers concerning the safeguarding of China, the maintenance of the status quo, and the principle of equality of treatment for commerce and industry of all nations in China."

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### Relations With Vatican

After having been thus accused of clericalism by Jean Bon, the government was immediately reproached by Mr. de Monzie for not being sufficiently papist! Mr. de Monzie also thought that, during the war, the different governments had had relations with the Vatican, but this diplomacy was unofficial and indirect.

It was officially undertaken in August, 1914, by Charles Loiseau, free ambassador of France to the Quirinal, who was appointed by Messrs. Viviani and Doumergue; since then Monsieur Amette had held this office and now it had been given to de Fontenac. It had been carried on indirectly through the medium of the Ambassador of Great Britain, who was sent to Rome at the end of 1914 in agreement with all the Allies.

Mr. de Monzie deemed that this method of procedure was neither conformable with French dignity nor competent to safeguard French interests. He said that France was guided in her external policy by her internal quarrels. It was a policy of "sentiment" when a policy of "reciprocity" was necessary. Consequently he would like France to send her representatives to the new states which were being formed in Europe to the Zionists, and also to the Pope. He considered that too much attention must not be paid to the attitude of the latter during the war.

In spite of many interruptions from the extreme Left, de Monzie affirmed that it was possible to reestablish the

## RELIGIOUS POLICY OF FRENCH CHAMBER

**Jean Bon Reproaches It With Negotiating With Vatican Through Unofficial Ambassadors, for Return of Concordat**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is a long time since religious questions have been discussed in the French Chamber. But at one of the last sittings of Parliament Jean Bon asked the government to explain its attitude concerning the church and the Vatican. He reproached it with having negotiated with the Vatican through unofficial ambassadors and with preparing

France for a return of the Concordat. He said that, just as in 1871 France was consecrated at the Sacré Coeur, it was hoped at the end of the great war, which was started by the Jesuits, to ask the church's pardon for having made the separation between the church and the State. This separation was definite, at any rate so long as the present Chamber existed.

Jean Bon went on to affirm that Abbé Lemire had been the unofficial envoy of France to the Pope and that he would soon be made Cardinal, whilst Monseigneur Amette had been punished for his attitude by the nomination of a coadjutor for whom he had not asked. He further declared that the government had made itself ridiculous by appointing two French bishops in Alsace-Lorraine, and said that Rome had gone bankrupt because Benedict XV had not lifted up his voice to denounce German crimes. Finally he affirmed that the war had been provoked by the Jesuits, who were probably the authors of the drama of Sarajevo.

### Relations With Vatican

After having been thus accused of clericalism by Jean Bon, the government was immediately reproached by Mr. de Monzie for not being sufficiently papist! Mr. de Monzie also thought that, during the war, the different governments had had relations with the Vatican, but this diplomacy was unofficial and indirect.

It was officially undertaken in August, 1914, by Charles Loiseau, free ambassador of France to the Quirinal, who was appointed by Messrs. Viviani and Doumergue; since then Monsieur Amette had held this office and now it had been given to de Fontenac. It had been carried on indirectly through the medium of the Ambassador of Great Britain, who was sent to Rome at the end of 1914 in agreement with all the Allies.

### Obtaining Canonical Bulls

The bishop who was appointed at Strasbourg, whose patriotism is well known, wrote to Mr. Millerand to thank the government, and announced that he was taking the necessary steps to obtain the canonical bulls. On the 13th of June a letter from Cardinal

embassy at Rome without going to Canossa—that is to say without returning to the Concordat. It was simply necessary to replace an official by an official representative. Then, to the utter astonishment of all present, Mr. Viviani came to the support of Mr. de Monzie. He admitted that he had charged Mr. Loiseau, "whom he had the honor to call his friend," to concern himself with commercial and religious questions in Rome. He declared that he had never been informed of the sending of a British Ambassador to the Pope. Then he added: "As a Republican and a layman, I am not frightened by the idea, after the Chamber has been consulted, of resuming our former relations with the Vatican."

But what has been done in Alsace-Lorraine in no wise changes the religious policy of France. The Foreign Minister stated plainly that the fears of Jean Bon were chimerical. "The government," he said, "is questioned as to its religious policy. In Alsace the Concordat exists. The Concordat is practiced. In France the law of 1905 is maintained, and this is done in the spirit of union and peace which has played so large a part in victory." He further affirmed that he did not think there was any need to renew relations with the Holy See, and this great and prickly debate ended without a vote on the question!

## SIR G. PERLEY ON CANADA'S SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada in London, England, has returned to the capital after an absence of several years.

In Alsace-Lorraine, when we arrived there," he said, "there was a German bishop in Strasbourg and one in Metz for our French Roman Catholic populations. The clergy of Alsace-Lorraine, which was the essence of the French resistance, were under German jurisdiction. "

## PACIFYING PUNJAB BY MARTIAL LAW

In Tracing Causes of Outbreaks, Authorities Said to Concede Rowlett Crimes Act Has Been "Mere Stalking Horse"

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India.

CALCUTTA, India.—The pacification of the Punjab goes steadily on under martial law. Stern punishment is being meted out to all who are proved to have had a hand in the recent disturbances, and fresh arrests are being made in Lahore and other centers nearly every day. The politicians, both Moderate and Extremist, in other parts of India, are growing very restive over the continuation of martial law, and the editors of half a dozen Indian newspapers have petitioned the government to allow C. F. Andrews, formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, now private secretary to Sir Rabindranath Tagore, to go to the Punjab on their behalf, and hold a non-official inquiry into the troubles, their source and their outcome. Mr. Andrews is perhaps best known for his work in connection with the treatment of Indian immigrants in Fiji, and of the Indian population in South Africa. So far the request has not been granted, and it is doubtful if it will be.

There has up to the present been very little attempt made to account for the remarkable violence and bitterness of the disaffection in the Punjab. It is generally conceded that the Rowlett act (the anarchical and revolutionary crimes act) was a mere stalking horse. The people were ripe for revolt, and if the Rowlett act and the arrest of Mr. Gandhi had never been, the agitators and wire-pullers would have unearthed some other pretext for stirring up the ignorant and discontented. But how did the discontent begin, and why is it that the manifestations thereof were so much more formidable in the Punjab than anywhere else?

### Causes of Revolt

In an interesting series of articles which he has been contributing to the leading newspaper of Allahabad, Alfred Nundy, a Bengali lawyer who was for some years public prosecutor at Rawalpindi, makes one of the first serious endeavors to explain the why and wherefore of all this. The main reason, he maintains, is the recruiting campaign carried on practically ever since the war began, and the special efforts made last year to draw upon the manhood of the Punjab for the purpose of the war. During the whole of this period the Punjab raised more men for the army than any other province, and it has already been mentioned that, when the call was made last year for 500,000 men, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, undertook, on behalf of the province, to furnish 200,000 men to this total. The war came to an end before there was time to fulfill this promise, but a very large number were raised, and it is the methods adopted in the course of this campaign to which Mr. Nundy attributes a large measure of the present unrest.

"He (Sir Michael O'Dwyer) set to work with characteristic earnestness and energy," says Mr. Nundy, "and a host of recruiters was scattered over the province. The deputy commissioners (magistrates) were recruiters, and so were the subordinate magistrates and tahsildars, and it filtered down to zaildars and lambardars who competed with one another, as did the would-be khan bahadurs and rai bahadurs. Any person offering to bring recruits was warmly welcomed, no matter what his antecedents, and even the services of missionaries were requisitioned. In fact, half the male population was acting as recruiters to inveigle the other half."

"It would have been better to have adopted conscription, for then each man would have had an equal chance, and there would have been no room for the zoolum (tyranny) that was practiced. . . . In some places people resented or resisted, and in one case they went so far as to kill the tahsildar, who had gone on a recruiting excursion. . . . To say that resentment and discontent did not follow these proceedings carried on under high pressure is to ignore facts. Out of the huge army which went out from the Punjab a certain number died, or were disabled, and added to the existing discontent, which was still further increased by those who returned. . . . To satisfy those who had entertained high expectations is not an easy task, and from the very nature of things it was impossible to reward hundreds of thousands of returned soldiers. To the common disappointment were added jealousies of and resentment against the favored few. The Punjabi is not easily excitable, but he broods over his grievances, and on a convenient opportunity lets his feelings have full play."

### The Army or Jail

Mr. Nundy mentions another method of recruitment, which, during the last two years of the war, emptied the Punjab of its criminal or semi-criminal population, and filled the ranks of the army. "The executive," he says, "set in motion the penal sections in the criminal procedure code as to good behavior in respect to suspicious persons, and the police put their own construction as to these. Now these good people had the option given to them of enlisting or going to jail and breaking stones. They preferred the former alternative, and thus the badmash (blackguardly) element was quietly got rid of and a double service rendered to the country. Remissions of sentences were granted to men in jail if they cared to enlist, and thus it was that a huge army was built up."

"But in anticipation of their return the patrol bill was introduced into the Punjab council in deference to the views of the Rowlett committee,

which had stated that 'there will, especially in the Punjab, be a large number of disbanded soldiers, among whom it may be possible to stir up discontent.' In course of the debate the Hon. Mr. Craik, who was in charge of the bill, made the following significant remarks: 'At present the Punjab is peaceful and free from crime. Will any honorable member be bold enough to prophesy that that state will last when after the war thousands and hundreds of thousands of the more adventurous spirits return to their native land? It is quite probable that a year or two years hence you may see a great resurgence of armed dacoity or cattle theft or robbery.'" Mr. Nundy attributes a large measure of the unrest to the return and the operations of this element.

### Loaning Under Pressure

Yet another contributory cause to the outbreaks in the Punjab, Mr. Nundy considers, was the war loan, and the methods by which subscriptions were obtained. "An appeal was made to the loyalty of the people," he writes, "and a rich harvest was gathered. But how? The voluntary contributors were doubtless many and generous, but there were not a few which were the outcome of pressure, gentle or otherwise, depending upon the character of the people that were dealt with. And this was to be expected when officials, high and low, had made common cause with non-officials of every rank to extract from the public as much money as they could."

Mr. Nundy draws the following picture of one method of raising the money. "A tahsildar," he says, "holds a public meeting at which he presides, and reports that it was characterized by the greatest enthusiasm and that it lasted four hours; the real facts being that this official said a few words the purport of which was: the sircar (government) wants some money. I have given 50 rupees (which was correct) now you all had better say what you will give, for give you will have to, as it is a very good sircar, and its need is great. The audience go and sit under a tree for four hours and come back, and make an offer of 50 rupees. The tahsildar brings to mind his own experience. When offering 20 rupees as his contribution he was told by the deputy commissioner, 'Tahsildar Sahib, you can afford to give 100 rupees,' and was glad to be let off with 50 rupees. He goes through a process of haggling, advising, extrapolating and threatening, and at last an agreement is arrived at—100 rupees. The people go home abusing the tahsildar and the government."

I went to an office at the headquarters of a district," continues Mr. Nundy, "and was seated with the head clerk when the pay bill was brought for his signature, and with it a paper containing certain names and figures which he began loudly to check. I inquired what this was, and he said it was a list of donations made by the establishment to the extent of half an anna in the rupee and the amount was to be deducted from their pay. This had been going on for three months.

### In the Post Office Compound

"What a stimulus the sweeper and the poons (messengers) and the poorly paid clerks received to their loyalty! Persuasion, cajolery, threats, and prospective demands were all utilized in securing subscriptions to the war loans. A reverend gentleman told me he had seen a body of villagers seated in the compound of a sad post office. On inquiry he was told they had come the day before to get the interest on the loan scrip, but were asked to bring some one to identify them, and that day brought the lambardar (headman). We may be sure he had received his dues. Some of these men could have ill-spared the cash to buy the scrip, or they may have had to borrow the money from a banya (money-lender) and here they had to spend a couple of days and then were able to get away after having greased some one's palms. Did they go home happy and contented?"

"An impartial inquiry," concludes Mr. Nundy, "would disclose some interesting details as to the part played by war loans and war charities in promoting discontent among the ignorant masses of the Punjab, and if the Viceroy would like to allay some of the discontent it could be achieved by the immediate repayment of these small loans, which besides its affording real relief to some of the people, would remove the idea entertained by a good many of them, that the sircar must have been bankrupt to have borrowed money from them."

### OREGON'S OIL AND GAS POSSIBILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORLAND, Oregon.—Under the direction of the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology a systematic and extensive investigation of oil and gas possibilities in the State was begun the latter part of June. From the Cascade Mountains west the survey is being made exclusively by the state bureau under the leadership of Claire Osborne, consulting oil geologist, but eastern Oregon research is being conducted jointly with the United States Geological Survey under Dr. J. P. Buwalda of Yale.

Expert oil geologists look upon Oregon with favor as a future oil-producing territory. Westward from the Cascade Mountains, along the coast range and in the Willamette and Rogue River valleys there are promising formations of marine sandstone and shale with some seepages in Jackson County, the Willamette valley and on the coast, the seepages small, however, as far as is now known. Some drilling has started in Lincoln and Jackson counties, although it is yet too early for results. Drilling is also contemplated in the Willamette Valley. Many reports of oil indications are being received by the Bureau of Mines and Geology and all will be investigated.

## PRESSING PROBLEMS FACE DIPLOMACY

Adriatic Question Said to Be Where It Was at Armistice and to Demand Settlement Equitable to Jugo-Slavs

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 21.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent formerly in the Balkans

PARIS, France.—In the preceding dispatch the question of the southern frontiers of Austria was dealt with at some length, and it was pointed out how little had yet been accomplished by the conference in the direction of a settlement. Unfortunately the difficulties which confront the big four do not end in Slovenia, for the all-important question of the Adriatic is exactly where it was on Nov. 11, 1918. Many and divers have been the attempts to secure a friendly arrangement between Italians and Jugo-Slavs in the matter of Fiume. One could, of course, understand the importance of this matter to Italy while the Hapsburg Empire remained in being, with the dissolution of the Dual Monarchy the menace to Italy in the Adriatic disappeared.

The reasons which prompted the territorial concessions made by the entente powers under the secret Treaty of London of April 1915, no longer exist, and, as there was a general impression that Italy had accepted President Wilson's 14 points, considerable surprise was manifested when it was found that, far from acting in accordance with the spirit of the President's dogma, she actually increased her pretensions and demanded the cession of Fiume. Mr. Wilson's definite stand on this matter is common knowledge; but it may perhaps now be permitted to state that he was not alone in his opposition to Italian imperialism, and that from the very commencement of the negotiations, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau had decided to rule out any question of the transfer of the port of Fiume to Italian sovereignty. It was recognized that, while the port itself was superfluous to Italy, it was vitally necessary to the Jugo-Slavs, and it was further realized that the Italian population of the town was limited and, moreover, the result of emigration.

The Orlando Downfall

It is unnecessary to make a historic record of the negotiations which have been proceeding for months, and the first stage of which has closed with the breaking off of pourparlers by the Italians, and Mr. Orlando's return to Rome with nothing but the old Treaty of London in his pocket. The influence of this impasse upon internal politics in Italy is being watched with some considerable interest. For his downfall the Premier has only himself to thank, Baron Sonnino, although he was held largely responsible for Italian obstinacy with regard to Fiume, as a matter of fact saw clearly from the commencement that the quest was hopeless, and he warned Mr. Orlando on several occasions, but without effect, to execute a graceful withdrawal. The Premier, however, stuck to his guns. He insisted on his demands at the conference, even going so far, on one occasion, as to retire from the discussions, and he allowed the organs of the government to be used for the cultivation of a noisy chauvinism in his country. It is precisely the results of this propaganda, and his inability to satisfy the appetites thus created, that placed him in so precarious a position and the internal situation in Italy being what it is, it would require a bold prophet to foretell the immediate future.

Apart from this, it is obvious that the big four will have to tackle the whole question of the Adriatic at no very distant date, and that there can be no political stability in southeastern Europe until it has been settled in a manner equitable to the southern Slavs.

Problem of Albania

Another problem which has thus far been sidetracked is that of Albania. There is a general consensus of opinion in favor of an independent Albania, but the outlook is complicated by the inability to discover which, if any, of the groups which pretend to speak on behalf of that unfortunate country really represents the views of the inhabitants. The man who has carried most weight in Paris is an individual known as Tourkhan Pasha, who leads a delegation composed of 18 members. Tourkhan is far from being an ideal personage, for not only was he the confidant and chief supporter of the unhappy Prince of Wied (with whom by the way, he fled the country), but he has also been in far too close relation with the Central Powers during the war.

Another pretender is that picturesquely figure Essad Pasha, who certainly does represent a considerable body of Muhammadan Albanians, and who, moreover, has been the only Albanian leader to render any service to the Allies on the field of battle. His men materially assisted the Serbians during their retreat to the Adriatic, and also performed deeds of great valor during the critical offensive in Macedonia which led to the break-up of the central alliance. Essad, however, has been unable to impose his personality sufficiently on Paris circles, and for some reason which it is not easy to understand Tourkhan is being favored, particularly by the French.

The Albanian question cannot be dissociated from Italian aspirations. Under the terms of the secret treaty of London, Italy was to have a protectorate over Albania; but all Albanian circles are now objecting to this solution, and of Tourkhan Pasha's delegation, he alone (for reasons which the reader will easily presume)

is still prepared to accept the idea of an Italian protectorate.

When this tangle of personalities has been unraveled, the conference will have to decide upon the frontiers of Albania, and this will not be an easy task, because the union of Montenegro with Serbia has automatically brought up again the vexed question of Scutari, and, in addition, the Italians are backing the claims of Albania against those of Greece in Northern Epirus. On the whole, it will be seen that the Balkan problem, though it has slightly changed, nevertheless remains as one of the most complicated themes which the conference has left over for discussion—this apart from the future frontiers of Bulgaria, which will be dealt with in a subsequent article.

## AMERICANIZATION COUNCIL FOR CITY

All Work in Cleveland to Make Citizens of Aliens to Be Coordinated During the Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—What up to this time has been known as the Americanization committee of the Mayor's War Board, of this city, is expected to start out this fall with a comprehensive and extended program whereby all organizations interested in assisting foreign-born residents of Cleveland to become American citizens may be united under the head of one director and carry on its work as an "Americanization Council."

The plans of the council were outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Helen Bacon, secretary of the Americanization committee.

In order to hitch up all the forces that may be effective in handling the Americanization problem here, the new Cleveland council has picked up such elements as the 25 foreign-language newspapers, the Board of Education and as many employers of labor as possible, and that from the very commencement of the negotiations, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau had decided to rule out any question of the transfer of the port of Fiume to Italian sovereignty. It was recognized that, while the port itself was superfluous to Italy, it was vitally necessary to the Jugo-Slavs, and it was further realized that the Italian population of the town was limited and, moreover, the result of emigration.

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## NATIONAL CONTROL OF COAL INDUSTRY

Question Is Taken Up With Zeal and Enthusiasm in Every British Mining Village—Struggle Predicted in Parliament

By The Christian Science Monitor special Labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—At the time of writing, both sides are preparing for the struggle which will ensue when the government considers the Sankey Report and recommendation for the nationalization of mines and minerals. Both sides are leaving nothing to chance in their efforts to arouse the interest of the community to the benefits or dangers, as the case may be, of government control of industry. Foremost in the fray was the Duke of Northumberland who, as royalty owner, must realize that he is waging a losing battle, fighting a lost cause in endeavoring to justify a position which every member of the commission, without qualification, condemned.

If there was any unanimity at all among the diverse group thrown together to consider the difficulties of the mining industry, it was in regard to the private ownership of minerals, which they reported as being responsible for much waste, and the cause of millions of tons of coal being left unworked owing to the arbitrariness of the owners.

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# HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

## TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

### TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

Room 424, Court House, Boston, Massachusetts, July 31, 1919.

Mr. Thompson—If Your Honor please, my associate, Mr. Coolidge, has discovered a mistake in the numbering of one exhibit, which may be of some little consequence. I do not understand it and I will ask permission to have him explain it to Your Honor, so the correction may be made by the stenographers. It may cause confusion later in going over the case.

The Master—Yes. Wait until we get everybody attending here. A correction of the record comes first, I believe.

Mr. Coolidge—I find on page 578 of the printed record that a letter is marked Exhibit 718; from Mr. McKenzie to the Board of Directors, and that should be 719, because on page 575 a letter from the Board of Directors to Mr. McKenzie is Exhibit 718.

Mr. Whipple—Is there an exhibit 719 in the record besides that?

Mr. Coolidge—Not on that day, Mr. Whipple; it is the next day.

Mr. Whipple—I understand from a gentleman who has read over the record that there are several occasions where there are duplicate numbers, or, at least, two exhibits have been marked with the same number.

The Master—Among so many exhibits it would seem hardly possible that there should not be some mistakes somewhere. Wouldn't it be well when they are discovered to point them out as soon as possible and have them corrected?

Mr. Whipple—I think that might be well. We are in process of making up a table of the exhibits, and if that is utilized in connection with the testimony it would straighten the numbering out, although I quite agree that it is well enough to call attention to them as we go through.

Mr. Krauthoff—if Your Honor please, at the adjournment of the court on last Wednesday Mr. Whipple and I were engaged in some conversation about membership in branch churches, and at that time I made a statement which I now desire to substitute another statement in lieu of.

The Master—Can you give us the page of the record?

Mr. Krauthoff—it was at the adjournment of the court on last Wednesday.

The Master—that doesn't help us to find it very quickly. What day was Wednesday?

Mr. Krauthoff—I haven't the printed record.

Mr. Whipple—Do I understand the application is to correct a misstatement that was made?

Mr. Krauthoff—I am now desiring to state it accurately, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Whipple—I do not think the statement is testimony, is it? If you want to correct a misstatement so that you won't be misunderstood, I have no objection to its being done, but to make it under the guise of—

The Master—Suppose we see just what Mr. Krauthoff wants to do, perhaps.

Mr. Whipple—That is what I was asking him to explain, and he was somewhat Delphic in his utterance. I couldn't make out what he did want to do.

Mr. Krauthoff—Mr. Whipple asked me a question with respect to a loyal, faithful and consistent believer in and advocate of the principles of Christian Science being a member of a branch church as distinguished from a member of The Mother Church. I have now a letter from the Board of Directors which I desire to substitute in lieu of the statement I then made.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, I think not. I cannot assent to that.

The Master—a letter of the Board of Directors written on July 31, 1919.

The Master—Written since this matter came up?

Mr. Krauthoff—Since the question was asked me.

The Master—I am afraid that except by consent you could not make that substitution.

Mr. Krauthoff—if Your Honor please, it did not relate to a fact, but related to a general principle as applied to Christian Science generally. At the time I made the statement in regard to it, in response to an inquiry of Mr. Whipple, Mr. Whipple further said that if the Board of Directors had any statement to make upon that subject he would be glad to know it. We now have a statement of the Board of Directors that I am authorized to submit, and I want to submit it in lieu of the statement I then made as to the question of a person being a member of a branch and not being a member of The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—it would seem, if Your Honor please, that the distinguished counsel may have been called before

the ecclesiastical tribunal, with instructions to correct his statement. I do not know whether he has or not. But apparently under the guise of, I thought, a correction of his own statement, although he does not admit that he wants to correct that, he wants to substitute something, a communication from the Board of Directors. I do not see how it can be done.

Mr. Krauthoff—if Your Honor please, in response to Mr. Whipple's intimation, the "distinguished counsel," as he has been good enough to call him, was not called before any tribunal, ecclesiastical or otherwise. Counsel did this. Having in the course of the trial undertaken to answer a question upon a matter involving a case upon which he had not consulted with his client, he did thereafter what he might have done in the first place—consulted with his client, and he now desires to submit, in correction of which he then said, the statement I now have in my hand.

The Master—Let us see what was said at the time about a statement by the Board of Directors. Obviously you cannot, except by consent, change the record on that point. You do not deny that you did make that statement at the time?

Mr. Krauthoff—I made that statement at the time.

The Master—Whether you can now add as of that date a statement by the Board of Directors in correction, would be a different thing.

Mr. Krauthoff—I am offering it as my own; if Your Honor please, I offer it as a statement that I have adopted. I assume I have the same rights as a witness would have to clarify or correct any statement that was made in the course of the trial. It is not an admission that is binding forever and ever, not being based upon any consideration or being an estoppel of any kind.

The Master—Then let us put it in this way: "I now desire to correct a statement made by me on July 23"—I think last Wednesday was. Now mention the matters in which you desire to correct it. I cannot against objection let you put in a statement of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, I move that that statement be stricken from the record as being just what I characterize it—not a correction, but an attempt under the guise of a correction to introduce something into the record which Mr. Krauthoff and his clients evidently want to get into the records for some purpose. They ought not to be permitted.

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The Master—I am going to let him make the correction if he desires to do so. I do not want him to read into the record any other document. I want him to state precisely the correction he desires to make in that statement.

Mr. Krauthoff—in lieu of the answer that I then made I desire to answer the question as follows:

"Loyal and faithful believers in Christian Science know that Mrs. Eddy taught that The Mother Church including its activities, is necessary to the growth of the Christian Science movement."

"Now it is obvious that The Mother Church cannot exist without members; so the loyal and faithful believer and advocate of Christian Science cannot be consistent unless he is a member of The Mother Church."

"This statement is subject to the qualification:

"A loyal, faithful and consistent believer and advocate of the principles of Christian Science, as hereinbefore defined, is one who is willing to take all of the human footsteps taught by Mary Baker Eddy as fast as his understanding unfolds. There are people who have not been interested in Christian Science long enough to become familiar with all of Mrs. Eddy's works, and consequently all of the necessary human footsteps, as taught by her, but who are willing and do take every such footprint as fast as they understand it."

"These comprise many members of branch churches who are not yet members of The Mother Church, and these faithful and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science as taught by Mary Baker Eddy in her book, 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.'"

"Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, I move that that statement be stricken from the record as being just what I characterize it—not a correction, but an attempt under the guise of a correction to introduce something into the record which Mr. Krauthoff and his clients evidently want to get into the records for some purpose. They ought not to be permitted."

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papers were full of it, weren't they? A. Yes.

that particular discussion. A discussion was had about the Federal Trade price.

Q. Well, don't you remember that as a part of the agreement that was finally reached, Mr. Rowlands was assured that in case the Federal Trade Commission price went below the price fixed in his written contract, there should be an adjustment accordingly? A. I do not.

Q. You weren't informed of that? A. No.

Q. Do you deny that that was told to you by Mr. Rowlands as the reason why he took that contract? A. I remember no such statement.

Q. You knew nothing about it? A. Nothing about it.

Q. Now, then, after that proposition was made, were you requested to make a computation, were you not, of the financial advantage of the Canadian as compared with the International? A. I did make one.

Q. Where is that computation? A. I think that that is contained in the—

The Master—I think that the question is, were you requested to make one?

Mr. Whipple—Well, he said he did make one.

Q. Were you requested? A. I was not requested to, as I recall.

Q. Well, you did make one? A. I did make one.

Q. And submitted it to whom? A. Mr. Watts.

Q. To Mr. Watts. Was that a special report? A. As I recall it, it was contained in my regular monthly report of January, 1918.

Mr. Whipple—Have you (addressing Mr. Watts) that?

[Mr. Watts passes a document to Mr. Whipple.]

Q. Do you say that no one requested you to make a computation of that advantage of the Canadian offer as compared with the— A. I don't recollect a request of such a nature. Under the heading "Paper."

Q. Is this your report for January, the one to which you refer (passing a document to the witness)? A. That is a January report, but that report about the difference in price is not in that report. It must be in another one.

Q. So you were mistaken about that? A. I was mistaken about its being in that particular report.

Q. Didn't you make a special report on it? A. I did.

Q. Did you keep a copy of it? A. I have kept copies of all reports that were made.

Mr. Whipple—That is a special report on the subject that he said, and said wrongly, was in the January—

The Witness—I still think it is in one of the general reports.

Q. One of the January reports? A. One of the monthly reports.

Q. What did you mean when I asked you if you didn't make a special report on that subject, and you said you did? A. Well, I made a special report about newsprint several times during the year, and I recall, in reading my February report of 1918, the statement that a special report has already been made.

Q. Let us take your February report; I think you had better not testify without having the reports before you, as to their contents. You know what kind of a report I am talking about, don't you now—report comparing the advantages or disadvantages of these two contracts or proposals? A. I do.

Q. That is, you thought prices were going higher? A. I did.

Q. And distinctly advantageous as compared with the offer which was made by the International? A. I did consider it so.

Q. Please keep that in mind; don't wander off and tell us a little later that you thought I meant something else. Take your February report and see whether it is there, and what you— A. May I read the first sentence here?

Q. Yes. A. "As recently stated in a special report, we have used but little of the Canadian paper since deliveries began in the middle of January."

Q. So you made a special report as to the Canadian paper between the January and February reports? A. It is very evident.

Q. Yes, that is right. A. Yes.

Q. That was what you had in mind when you made a special report of the facts which you did not find contained in your January report? Is that correct? A. Not exactly, Mr. Whipple.

Q. Well, now, will you tell us what the figure was which you reported to Mr. Watts when you made your special report upon the differences? A. As stated before, I think that is contained in one of the monthly reports.

Q. I have heard your statements; now I am asking you another question. A. Yes, I am proceeding to answer.

Q. Now, will you state the figure, in round numbers, that you gave to Mr. Watts as the figure showing the advantage—financial advantage—of the Canadian contract? A. About \$18,000.

Q. Didn't you state \$41,000? A. I did not.

Q. Did you have a talk with Mr. Watts about this last night? A. I did.

Q. What did you tell him about your statement of the advantages as you had figured them, on the subject of their being \$41,000 or not? A. What did I tell him, is your question?

Q. Didn't you understand my question? A. Well, I just wanted to be very sure of it, Mr. Whipple.

Q. All right. You are very sure—that is it. What did you tell him as to the figure which you remembered giving him, as the financial advantage of the Canadian proposal? A. I told him the advantage was—

Q. Last night? A. Yes, last night. He asked you what the figure was, did he not? A. Yes.

Q. Which you gave to him at the time, as showing the financial advantage of the Canadian? A. Yes, and I had a paper in my hand.

Q. No, pardon me. What did you answer? A. I said it must have been like this.

Q. It must have been like this, you said? A. Yes; I had a paper in my hand with the figures on it.

Q. Was there any mention of the sum of \$41,000 last night? A. There was.

Q. What? Who mentioned it? A. Mr. Watts mentioned it.

Q. Didn't you understand my question, sir? A. I did keep a copy of it. A. I have kept copies of all reports that were made.

Q. Didn't you understand my question, sir? A. I did keep a copy of it. A. I have kept copies of all reports that were made.

"Q. Have you the copy? A. I have not.

Q. Where is it? A. I do not know. I turned all papers over to the manager's office.

Q. When? A. Within the last few days.

Q. Yes. Did you notice that special report there? A. I noticed a reference—yes—no, I beg your pardon, not a special report.

Q. Well, I asked you if you didn't make a special report, and you said you thought you did. A. Yes.

Q. Or at least you said you did. Did you notice that special report there when you turned the papers over to the manager's office? A. I did not."

Mr. Whipple—That is it.

Mr. Bates—But he said he turned over all papers. The presumption—

The Master—Yes, I know it, but, coming to this particular paper, he said that he did not notice it among the papers turned over.

Mr. Bates—I think that it is a fair

Q. Well, I asked you if you didn't make a special report, and you said you thought you did. A. Yes.

Q. Were you requested? A. I was not requested to, as I recall.

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Q. Didn't you understand my question? A. Well, I just wanted to be very sure of it, Mr. Whipple.

Q. All right. You are very sure—that is it. What did you tell him as to the figure which you remembered giving him, as the financial advantage of the Canadian proposal? A. I told him the advantage was—

Q. Last night? A. Yes, last night. He asked you what the figure was, did he not? A. Yes.

Q. Which you gave to him at the time, as showing the financial advantage of the Canadian? A. Yes, and I had a paper in my hand.

Q. No, pardon me. What did you answer? A. I said it must have been like this.

Q. It must have been like this, you said? A. Yes; I had a paper in my hand with the figures on it.

Q. Was there any mention of the sum of \$41,000 last night? A. There was.

Q. What? Who mentioned it? A. Mr. Watts mentioned it.

Q. Didn't you understand my question, sir? A. I did keep a copy of it. A. I have kept copies of all reports that were made.

Q. Didn't you understand my question, sir? A. I did keep a copy of it. A. I have kept copies of all reports that were made.

Q. Is that what you said? A. That is what I said.

Q. What did he say then? A. Well, he said, "I must have gotten it from somewhere, I didn't get it out of the air."

Q. Yes. What did you say to that? A. I said, "I don't know where you got it."

Q. And that was truthful? A. That was true.

Q. That is, that you didn't know? A. Absolutely true.

Q. Now, was it of any advantage at that time to have a contract whereby if the Federal Trade Commission price during the year went below the contract price that the purchaser could have advantage of it? A. That would be an advantage.

Q. Very distinct advantage, would it not? A. Of course.

Q. How much? A. Depending on how low the price went.

Q. Well, I mean, judging it as you stood at that time, wasn't it a distinct advantage? In other words, wasn't it anticipated that the Federal Trade Commission price would go largely in excess of the contract prices that were then offered, but that it might go considerably below it? Wasn't that the general feeling, and wasn't it your feeling? A. No; my feeling was that the Federal Trade Commission price would be higher rather than lower.

Q. That is just what I said, that they would be higher than the contract price. A. I thought you said lower.

Q. Now, what misapprehension do you think there is about your answer? A. You didn't ask me what the special report contained.

Q. I asked you if you made a special report upon the differences between the Canadian proposal and the International. A. I didn't understand your question to that.

Q. Well, now, did you make a special report as to that? A. I don't think I did.

Q. Mr. Whipple—Now, will you turn back again for this witness to the moment after I had handed him the January report, which he said contained it, which he had testified contained it, and then found that it did not, and asked him about a special report?

The Master—I certainly understood that he thought there may be some misapprehension.

Q. Now, what misapprehension do you think there is about your answer? A. You didn't ask me what the special report contained.

Q. I asked you if you made a special report upon the differences between the Canadian proposal and the International. A. I didn't understand your question to that.

Q. Well, now, did you make a special report as to that? A. I don't think I did.

Q. Yes, very likely; a general feeling that the probabilities were that they would be higher, but there was quite a possibility that they would be lower? A. A. speculative possibility.

Q. Now, will you refer to the trade commission contract, paragraph 2-A? A. I have it.

Q. It reads as follows.

"From Jan. 21, 1918, when we first wired the Canadian Company, 'No arrivals' there has been a continuous flow of correspondence, telegrams, long distance telephones, and three times we have been to Montreal at the mill and have had their superintendent here twice for specific reasons."

That would be my explanation of the—

Q. That doesn't say how long the delays were. It doesn't say how much of the paper was imperfect. Let me put it in this way. Didn't you put in a claim against the Canadian Company asking to have an

two parties had been practically the same—a saving of \$17,000? A. About that.

Q. And if a man thought it were better judgment, instead of making a contract for a year, to rely upon what the United States Government, through its Federal Trade Commission, would do, as between that alternative and the contract for \$3,10, the economy would be \$42,900—that is true, isn't it? A. Yes.

Q. And therefore as between the business judgment which might have rested upon the fairness and impartiality of prices fixed by the Federal Trade Commission and the one you did select, the economy would be \$42,900—as between those two instances of the exercise of business judgment. That is true, isn't it? A. That would be correct.

Mr. Whipple—That is all.

Mr. Bates—No questions.

Mr. Whipple—I want to offer this paper, if Your Honor please, which shows the computations which were only referred to—

Mr. Bates—Well, then, we will put in the contract.

Mr. Whipple—All right. Put in anything that you want to that the Court thinks will not be too expensive to print.

The Master—if there is no objection, both papers may go in.

Mr. Bates—I offer the contract.

Mr. Whipple—Do you want to have the contract printed?

Mr. Bates—No, I don't want to have it printed. I want it just for His Honor's inspection.

Mr. Whipple—That is all right.

Mr. Bates—It has slipped out of sight for a moment. We will put it in after the recess, Your Honor.

Mr. Strawn—You have it yourself, Governor, right in front of you. You had it a moment ago. We have not had it since.

Mr. Bates—This is the paper that Mr. Whipple offers.

[The paper presented is marked Exhibit 730. R. H. J., and the following is a copy thereof:]

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION PRICES 1918

Jan. Feb. March, 1125 tons @ \$60.....	\$67,500.00
April, 275 tons @ \$70.....	26,250.00
May, June, 750 tons @ \$72.65.....	54,187.50
July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 2500 tons @ \$75.05.....	168,862.50

\$317,100.00  
Freight: 4500 tons @ \$2.40..... \$10,800.00  
2255 tons @ \$.60 additional..... 1,350.00

\$299,250.00  
CANADIAN CONTRACT  
4500 tons @ \$62..... \$279,000.00  
Plus freight..... 20,850.00

\$299,850.00  
Difference..... \$29,400.00

International Company additional price for special color previous to 1918 was 25c cwt. \$5 ton.  
Canadian charged 10c cwt., or \$2 extra per ton.

The extra saving for color on this basis at \$3 x 4500 tons would be \$13,500.00

\$42,900.00  
The Master—Before we separate, haven't you the contract?

Mr. Bates—And this is the contract with the Canadian Export Paper Company.

The Master—Very good. Mark them both.

The contract between the Canadian Export Paper Company, Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, and The Christian Science Monitor Publishing Company, dated Jan. 5, 1918, is marked Exhibit 731. R. H. J., but by agreement, it is not copied in the record.

The Master—Do you want to suspend for a few minutes?

Mr. Bates—I thought that Your Honor would rather do that, because it is a little after the regular time.

The Master—For how long?

Mr. Thompson—It is immaterial to us, Your Honor. This part of the case does not appear to be of any special interest from Mr. Dittomore's standpoint.

The Master—Shall we say ten minutes?

Mr. Whipple—I should think that ten minutes would be enough. Five minutes would suit me better. I do not want to come tomorrow if I can help it.

Mr. Bates—Have you any other papers?

The Master—Five minutes is almost all used up in getting out and getting back again.

Mr. Bates—How is it left, Your Honor—five minutes or ten minutes?

The Master—Suppose you come in as near after the five minutes as you can?

Mr. Bates—All right.

The Master—So we can cut the 10 minutes down a little.

Mr. Bates—All right.

[Recess from 11:46 a. m. to 1:57 a. m.]

The Master—Proceed, gentlemen, when you are ready.

Mr. Bates—That contract not being printed in the record, I think that perhaps Your Honor should take charge of that as an exhibit. It is the only thing, practically, that has been put in that has not gone into the record.

The Master—are you right about that? Are there not a number of exhibits that have not gone into the record?

Mr. Thompson—Oh, yes, quite a number of them.

Mr. Bates—I do not recall that.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, there are a number of papers that have been marked as exhibits and have not gone into the record.

The Master—I hesitate a little about assuming and being responsible for the custody of these papers.

Mr. Bates—Very well, I do not think that that is essential.

Mr. Whipple—Would you mind our keeping it as a part of our records? It has been marked, has it not?

Mr. Bates—It has been marked.

Mr. Whipple—Very well; we will keep it and have it here.

The Master—I do not know exactly where to keep them. I have to travel up and down.

Mr. Bates—It is all right. Mr. Whipple—That is all right.

ple will have it here if we need it. Mr. Neal, will you take the stand, please?

James A. Neal, Sworn

Q. (By Mr. Bates.) Your full name, Mr. Neal? A. James A. Neal.

Q. And you are one of the defendant directors in this case? A. I am.

Q. How long have you been connected with or interested in the Christian Science movement, Mr. Neal? A. I was healed in 1888, and became interested at once.

Q. And now will you state what your experience has been since that time? I refer to your work and positions that you have held, and things of that nature. A. In 1888, the 1st of January, I left my position and went into Christian Science practice. I practiced in the west for about five years, and then came to Boston to work in the publishing house.

Q. You came to Boston to work in the publishing house? A. Yes.

Q. And at whose request did you come to Boston to work in the publishing house? A. The request first came from Mr. Armstrong, who was at that time elected to be the publisher, and I declined to come. Then he—I am not sure whether he wrote or wired me that the call was Mrs. Eddy's, and it was not the call of the committee alone. I wired him that I would be in Boston ready for service in 10 days.

Q. And you came, did you? A. I came.

Q. Now, how long did you stay in the publishing house, and in what capacity, at that time, was your work? A. I went in there to keep the books and do general office work on the first day of January, 1893, and early in March I wrote Mrs. Eddy asking if I might see her. I went up to Concord to see her, and told her I wanted to go back west to my practice. After some talk about that she indicated that she would rather have me stay in Boston if I felt that I could, and I told her that I would stay, and she then arranged for me to have half time off from the office for practice. I stayed in the office as bookkeeper and general helper about the office for some two or three years. I should think, I am not quite sure about that, —I think perhaps about three years; and then I was released from that to give my full time to practice. Shortly after that—I don't know as it was shortly after—let me see, now, and try to get my dates. I was appointed—I don't know whether it was by Mrs. Eddy or by the committee—I was appointed on the Publication Committee.

Q. Just a moment, Mr. Neal. Did you ever become a First Member of The Mother Church? A. Yes.

Q. And when? A. 1897 or 1896; it was 1897. My name was listed in the sixth edition, I believe it was, of the Manual.

Q. And you have referred to becoming a member of the Publication Committee? A. Yes. That was in 1897, early in the year.

Mr. Bates—Will you give me the letter of Mrs. Eddy to Mr. Neal, Volume 28, Letters and Miscellany, No. 3525?

[The volume of Letters and Miscellany is produced.]

Q. Referring to Document No. 3525, do you recognize that signature? A. I do.

Q. And whose signature is it? A. Mary Baker Eddy's.

Q. And is the letter also in her handwriting? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is a letter that was sent to you? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Bates—Do counsel care to see this letter? It is merely in regard to the appointment on the Publication Committee.

Mr. Thompson—Let me take a look, will you, please, as a matter of form? (Examining letter.)

Mr. Bates—We offer as an exhibit Document No. 3525, in Volume 28 of Letters and Miscellany, by Mrs. Eddy, a letter dated Pleasant View, Concord, New Hampshire, March 1, 1897. [Letter. Mrs. Eddy to Mr. Neal, March 1, 1897, is marked Exhibit 732, and is read by Mr. Bates, as follows:]

[Exhibit 732]

"Pleasant View,

"Concord, N. H., Mar. 1, 1897

"My dear Student,

"Q. Referring to Document No. 3525, do you recognize that signature? A. I do.

Q. And whose signature is it? A. Mary Baker Eddy's.

Q. And is the letter also in her handwriting? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is a letter that was sent to you? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Bates—Do counsel care to see this letter? It is merely in regard to the appointment on the Publication Committee.

Mr. Thompson—Let me take a look, will you, please, as a matter of form? (Examining letter.)

Mr. Bates—We offer as an exhibit Document No. 3525, in Volume 28 of Letters and Miscellany, by Mrs. Eddy, a letter dated Pleasant View, Concord, N. H., Mar. 1, 1897

"My beloved Student,

"I feel and discern the need of Mr. Neal giving his whole attention to healing the sick. No man can serve in C. S. two masters and do his duty to both Mr. Neal consents to this change and he thinks it will not interfere with Mr. Joseph Clark's work for the Pub. So to have him take his (Neal's) place on the Board of Trustees. Have you any objection?"

"I have named Mr. Clark to the Board and called for Mr. Neal's discharge on the grounds that he is not right that he should lose sight of his spiritual power by so much material thought. Hence my duty and his in the case.

"With love mother

"M B EDDY

"N. B. God is evidently numbering the people

"—MOTHER"

[Document No. 2865, Vol. 23 of Miscellaneous, of which the foregoing is a copy, is Exhibit 733. R. M.]

Mr. Bates—From the record book entitled Directors' Minutes of Sept. 3, 1892, to Dec. 30, 1903, inclusive, I offer from page 68, under date of Oct. 22, 1898, the following:

"At a meeting of the full board held today it was unanimously voted:

"That Mr. James A. Neal be granted an honorable discharge at his own request from the duties as a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

"WILLIAM B. JOHNSON,

"Secretary."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Directors of Oct. 22, 1898, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 734. R. M.]

Mr. Bates—From the records of the First Members, the volume being entitled The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Minutes of Meetings of First or Executive Members Board of Directors and Annual Church Meetings Dec. 29, 1894, to June 17, 1902, at page 204, under date of Oct. 22, 1898, I offer the following:

"A special meeting of the First Members was held this day. It was opened without form by the president at 11:45 a. m. Thirty-five members present. On motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a unanimous vote:

"(1) Resolved, That Mr. James A. Neal be granted honorable discharge from his duties on the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and that the thanks of our Leader be recorded for his faithful discharge of his obligations as a member of this board.

"(2) The First Members having been informed of the appointment of Mr. Thomas W. Hatten and Mr. Joseph Clark as trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society express their gratitude to the Mother for their appointment and extend to them a very hearty welcome to their privileges and duties."

[The record of the meeting of the First or Executive Members, dated Oct. 22, 1898, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 735. R. M.]

Mr. Bates—January, 1898.

Q. And was that succeeded by the trust as created by Mrs. Eddy under the Trust Deed? A. It was.

Q. Creating The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Yes.

Q. And are you the Neal who is mentioned in that Trust Deed as one of the trustees? A. I am.

Q. And whether or not you were consulted in regard to that before the deed was executed by Mrs. Eddy? A. I was not.

Q. Did you hold a position as trustee under that deed? A. I did, for about a year—a little less than that.

Q. And while you were a trustee did you have any conferences with Mrs. Eddy? A. I did.

In regard to her purposes? A. I did.

Q. Can you fix the time of any special conference? A. I cannot fix it exactly as to dates. It was sometime, I think, in August of 1898, that I had a conference with Mrs. Eddy.

Q. Was there any special incident that you fix that time by? A. Yes. It was her talking about Mr. Hatten as successor—proposed successor to Mr. Edward P. Bates, one of the trustees.

Q. Before we take up that conference let me ask you if you had during a series of years a large number of letters from Mrs. Eddy and many conferences with her? A. Well, I had about—I suppose about a hundred letters from Mrs. Eddy, and I had a great many conferences with her.

Q. Now, coming to this special conference which you say took place in August, 1898, the same year that the Trust Deed was executed—A. Yes.

Q. Will you state what Mrs. Eddy said to you at that time, so far as you can recall?

Q. I think that is my error. Mr. Neal, I asked you whether or not that letter was sent to you? A. No, it was sent to Mr. Armstrong.

simply wish to show that he was confined to the house by sickness.

Mr. Thompson—No matter what the reason was. That does not make any difference. He was not there, and he did not participate in that meeting officially as a director. He could not have done so if he was not there. That has been held in several cases in this State, that a man cannot act under a public charitable trust.

Mr. Bates—We are not claiming that he did.

Mr. Thompson—Then it is immaterial.

The Master—I think that, as a part of the facts relating to that meeting, it may be desirable to have it.

Q. You may state why you were not present at the meeting of March 17, Mr. Neal. A. I had a bad cold, the grippe, as it is commonly called.

The Master—Of course his bad cold could make no difference if your position is sound.

Mr. Thompson—it would seem as if it ought to make no difference to him, either!

Q. I will ask you this question, Mr. Neal, and you need not answer it until Mr. Thompson has had a chance to object if he wishes to do so: Were you informed of the contemplated action with regard to Mr. Rowlands?

Mr. Thompson—I pray Your Honor's judgment. The same question, I suppose, will be asked about Mr. Dittmore, and so I am going to object the first time that that point raises its head. It does not make any difference whether he was informed or not. If he attended that meeting he acted as a director; if he did not, it does not make any difference. He could not act as a director over the telephone, or by conference in Mr. Dickey's private apartment.

The Master—Do we not want to know just what he did, and under what circumstances he undertook to do it?

Mr. Thompson—It does not seem to me that it is material. It seems to me that it might be prejudicial.

The Master—I cannot see that it is prejudicial, I think that we want all the facts attending that meeting, so far as we can get them.

Mr. Thompson—Very well. It is not very material.

Mr. Bates—Will you read the question, please?

[The question is read as follows: "Q. I will ask you this question, Mr. Neal, and you need not answer it until Mr. Thompson has had a chance to object if he wishes to do so: Were you informed of the contemplated action with regard to Mr. Rowlands?"]

The Master—Admitted, subject to Mr. Thompson's objection.

Mr. Thompson—I might ask to have my objection apply more particularly to Mr. Dittmore, because I presume that it is going to be asked here, the same question, in regard to him.

Mr. Bates—Then you withdraw your objection as to Mr. Rowlands?

Mr. Thompson—I withdraw my objection as to Mr. Rowlands.

The Master—Mr. Rowlands?

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Bates asked in regard to Mr. Rowlands. I thought it was Dittmore, that is all.

The Master—All right. You may answer.

Q. Were you informed as to the contemplated action by the directors in regard to Mr. Rowlands' dismissal?

A. I was.

Q. And did you signify to your fellow directors your approval of that action?

Mr. Whipple—That I must object to, if Your Honor please.

The Master—What do you mean by that?

Q. Did you assent to the passage of the resolution dismissing Mr. Rowlands?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

A. I did.

Mr. Bates—Just a minute.

The Master—Ask him just what he did about it. Ask him a question that does not call on him to draw an inference.

Q. State, Mr. Neal, what you did in regard to that matter.

Mr. Thompson—No, what was said, if you are going into it. Why don't you ask him what was said, and who said it?

Mr. Bates—I think, Your Honor, that the fact—

The Master—State what you did regarding that master. Now, subject to your objection, gentlemen, I am going to allow him to answer that.

The Witness—I asked those gentlemen if there was no way to have matters adjusted and straightened out before thinking of such an action.

The Master—He has not said whom he asked.

Q. Who were the gentlemen that you refer to? A. Mr. Dickey and Mr. Merritt.

Q. Yes. Go on. A. They seemed to think that they had gone as far as they could in an attempt—

Mr. Thompson—No, no. What did they say, please?

The Witness—Pardon?

Mr. Thompson—What did they say?

The Witness—I don't know that I can—

The Master—in reply to your question that you have just given to us, what did they say, or what was said, and who said it?

The Master—not being able to recall just what was said, you may give the substance of what was said, and who said it?

Mr. Whipple—if he can recall that.

The Master—if you can recall it, of course.

The Witness—Well, in substance, they talked of the—

The Master—Well, "they": Now, who?

The Witness—Well, Mr. Dickey, I will say, told me of several meetings that had been held between the two boards, and of their inability to get to a conclusion, come to any agreement.

Mr. Thompson—Whose inability is he speaking of?

Mr. Bates—He has said the two

boards, and that ought to be sufficiently identified for you.

The Master—Go on. Get through.

The Witness—He told me some of the things that had been said by Mr. Rowlands in the meetings, and by Mr. Eustace, and I presume by Mr. Ogden.

Q. Have you stated all that you remember, Mr. Neal?

The Master—As to the substance of what was said.

A. In substance, the trustees were—

The Master—Please remember now that we are exhausting your recollection as to the substance of what was said at that time. Confine yourself to that. You say you cannot recall the exact words. Now, the substance of what was said, and by whom it was said. Have you now stated all that you can remember?

The Witness—I believe I have. The meeting was a brief one, and I was laboring with the condition of cold that I had contracted on the way from the south.

The Master—But you have given us now the extent of your recollection regarding the subject of what was said?

The Witness—I should think so.

The Master—That, perhaps, will be a good place to stop.

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—We will stop until 2 o'clock.

[Recess until 2 o'clock p.m.]

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

Q. (By Mr. Bates.) Mr. Neal, the conversation that you have been testifying to took place when? A. Saturday evening—I think it was in the evening of March 15.

Q. And whether or not at that conference there were called to your attention the resolutions that were subsequently adopted in regard to Mr. Rowlands' dismissal and Mr. Dittmore's?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment now. His Honor asked particularly if he had stated all the conversations that occurred; he said he had, then we adjourned.

Mr. Bates—This is not the conversation.

Mr. Whipple—Is this something you forgot?

Mr. Bates—That is not the conversation.

Mr. Whipple—I should doubt if a thing like that could be called to his attention without a conversation.

The Master—After the witness has concluded his recollection of the substance of what was said in a conversation may not counsel then remind him and ask him if something was not said about this or that?

Mr. Whipple—Precisely, if that is the ground of it, but it was not put in that way. If this is something that Governor Bates is reminding the witness of, and that he did not remember, he is within his rights.

The Master—We should naturally take it in that way if nothing was said. You may ask him.

The Witness—This was not the conversation about which I have been testifying.

Q. No. Will you just answer the question as to whether or not at that time these resolutions were brought to your attention? A. They were.

Q. And in what way?

The Master—Now he has confused me a little. He says the conversation about which he has been testifying was on Saturday evening, March 15.

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Then you asked him whether at that conversation anything was said about resolutions.

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Then he said something about that not being the same conversation.

Mr. Bates—I beg Your Honor's pardon; I did not so understand him.

The Witness—I think that Mr. Whipple confused the former conversation with the one that we were on when we adjourned.

Q. Well, the conversation you were testifying to when we adjourned occurred on Saturday evening? A. Occurred on Saturday evening.

Q. And was that the time when these resolutions were brought to your attention? A. Yes, sir.

The Master—I thought it might be better not to have any confusion there.

Q. What was said in regard to them, if you recall anything? A. Well, I don't seem to be able to recall what was said.

Q. Were they read to you or handed to you? A. Read to me.

Q. And both of the resolutions were read to you? A. Yes.

Mr. Thompson—What do you mean by "both"?

Q. The Dittmore resolution and the Rowlands resolution? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember anything else that took place at that conference? A. No, I think not.

Q. And whether or not you had any subsequent conference with any of the directors prior to their action on these resolutions? A. Mr. Merritt came to my apartment Sunday and I had a few minutes' talk with him.

Q. And what was the conversation at that time, or the substance of it, so far as you recall? A. The substance of it was that I still made further inquiry about whether or not we could have a settlement of the differences.

Q. And what else was said? A. My impression is that they couldn't come to an agreement.

Mr. Thompson—Who said that?

Q. Who said that they couldn't come to an agreement? A. Mr. Merritt.

Q. And was there anything else that you remember? A. No; I don't remember the conversation. Mr. Merritt was there a very few minutes.

Q. Did you say anything, Mr. Neal?

A. Yes, I did. I tried to see if we could get some point of agreement, where we could get together and work out our problems of differences and opinions.

Q. You had stated that now, what else was stated? Was that the end of the conference? A. I don't recall anything definite about what was said.

Q. Did you say what you were going to do or not going to do in re-

gard to the resolution? A. I said that I would stand with the board, and that whatever—

Mr. Thompson—A little louder, please, Mr. Neal.

A. I said that I would stand with the board in whatever was done finally.

Q. Now, was there any further talk at any subsequent conference? A. No, sir; that was the last.

Q. And whether or not you heard from the board in any way on the 17th of March? A. I heard from them by telephone.

Q. Do you recall who telephoned you? A. I think Mr. Merritt did the talking for the board.

Q. And what was said?

Mr. Thompson—Now, if this is offered as any evidence that Mr. Neal officially, as a director, voted to dismiss Mr. Dittmore, I object to it, because no director can act in this manner.

Mr. Bates—We don't claim he did.

Mr. Thompson—What do you offer for, then?

Mr. Bates—We do not claim that the conversations were important. We do claim that the fact that Mr. Neal asserted was important, and that we had the right to put it in. It was you who insisted on the conversations and so we have allowed them to go in.

The Master—Let us now get the circumstances of his assert and we will then be in a very much better position to judge how far, if at all, it may be important. Mr. Thompson has stated his position fully regarding this matter. You need not state it again, I think;

Q. Well, you may state what was said over the telephone.

Mr. Bates—I understand that is Your Honor's ruling?

The Master—Yes.

A. Mr. Merritt said that they were going to adopt the resolution, and wanted to know if I would acquiesce in their action. I said I would.

Q. And what did you reply? A. I said I would.

Q. Was there anything else said over the telephone? A. I am not sure whether it was just then or later, that they asked if I would vote for Mrs. Knott. It was later, I know now.

Q. That is, later in the same day?

Q. And this was over the telephone also? A. This was over the telephone.

Mr. Thompson—I don't need to keep objecting.

The Master—Oh, no; I think not. I understand your objection is maintained to all this.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

Q. Who was it that telephoned the second time? A. Mr. Merritt.

Q. And what was said then? A. He asked if I would vote for Mrs. Knott; if I would agree to Mrs. Knott's election, and I said yes. Then he asked if I would vote with them on that, and said, "We will take your vote over the phone," and "What is your vote?" And I said, "Aye." That was the voting for her.

Q. Was Mr. Merritt secretary of the board at that time? A. Let's see. Mr. Merritt would be—in March—yes.

Q. There has been a reference in your testimony to Mr. Joseph Armstrong. Is Mr. Joseph Armstrong now living? A. Armstrong died in 1907.

Q. Was he at the time of his passing on a director of The Mother Church? A. Yes.

Mr. Bates—That is all.

The Master—I understand the directors have concluded.

Cross-Examination

On Behalf of the Trustees

fore with his duties in that trust? A. No.

Q. Had anyone told you any particulars in which he had allowed a sense of self-interest to interfere with his duties in that trust? A. May I qualify that?

Q. I don't want any qualification. Sir, I want now the straight answer to my question. Had anyone informed you of any particulars in which Mr. Howland had allowed a sense of self-interest to interfere with his duties as trustee? Yes or no. A. Yes.

Q. Who was it that told you? A. Mr. Watts.

Q. Anybody else? A. Mr. Ogden.

Q. Mr. Ogden? A. Yes.

Q. Anybody else? A. Not that I know of.

Q. When did they tell you that? A. At different times, speaking of his being away.

Q. And they had told you that he had allowed a sense of self-interest to lead him to neglect his trust, had they? A. They didn't put it in that way.

Q. Well, they told you he had neglected his trust and gone off on his private business? A. They did.

Q. Had anybody else given you such information? A. No.

Q. And that was all the information you had on that subject when you assented to that motion, was it? A. On that particular subject, yes.

Q. On that subject, now, take these charges against Mr. Dittmore.

"Whereas Mr. Dittmore—

your old friend, Mr. Dittmore—

"Whereas Mr. Dittmore has taken advantage of his position as a member of this board to carry on a campaign for personal influence and control in the affairs of The Mother Church," my question to you is: Whether before you gave assent to the motion which would remove your friend from that board and discredit him with the whole body of Christian Scientists, you had made any investigation to find out whether that was true or false? Yes or no. A. Yes.

Q. Whom had you investigated with? A. The members of the board.

Q. Anybody else? A. No.

Q. Did you, before you gave your assent to that—did you say to these two men, "Gentlemen, here is my friend. His reputation is in question. At least give me a chance to telephone him to see what he has got to say about that charge." Did you do that? Yes or no, sir. A. I would like to qualify that.

Q. I don't want your qualification. Did you, before you gave your assent to removing Mr. Dittmore, a friend of 15 years' standing, from that board, state to these men who wanted you to do it, "Give me at least an opportunity to speak to my friend and ask him if he has got anything to say about it?" Did you do that? A. No.

Q. Take this next charge.

"Whereas Mr. Dittmore has violated Article I, Section 5, of our Church Laws by reporting the discussions of this board."

did you know of your own knowledge any particulars in which that was true? Yes or no. A. Of my own knowledge?

Q. Yes. A. No.

Q. Had anyone told you that it was true? A. Yes.

Q. Who was it that told you that?

A. Well, I don't know.

Q. You don't know? A. No.

Q. Was it more than one person, or just one person? A. I can't tell you about that.

Q. Well, suppose, then, that it is one person; what it amounts to is this, that sometime some one person said to you that Mr. Dittmore had told that one person something that went on in the board. Is that it? Is that what the one person said? A. I wouldn't say that it was one person, Mr. Thompson.

Q. Well, call it 20 persons; one or more persons said in substance to you, did they, that they had heard Mr. Dittmore report what had gone on in that board. Is that true? A. That is true.

Q. Did you ever go to Mr. Dittmore to get his version of it, to see if he had, in fact, said what they said he had? A. No.

Q. Take the next.

"And he has violated the last sentence of Article XXXIII, Section 2, of our Church By-Laws, by giving direction to State Committees on Publication," etc.

Had you any personal knowledge on that subject? A. No personal knowledge.

Q. Had you ever been informed on that subject by anybody? A. Why, that was a matter of—

Q. No matter; no matter; no matter. Had you ever been informed by anybody on that subject? A. Not that I recall.

Q. So that on that subject you neither had personal knowledge nor any evidence from the reports of other people whatever, did you? Yes or no. That is true, isn't it? A. Excuse me.

Q. I want my question answered.

The Master—Answer him yes or no first.

The Witness—I will be glad to answer it, but will you state the question, first, again.

Q. This is on the question whether Mr. Dittmore had violated Article XXXIII, Section 2, of the By-Laws, "giving directions to State Committees on Publication and inducing them to act contrary to bulletin issued by their manager with the approval of this board." On that question you had neither personal knowledge nor any information from third parties, had you? Yes or no. A. I had information from third parties.

Q. Who were they? Name them.

A. Members of the board.

Q. Anybody besides members of the board? If so, name the man or woman.

A. I don't recall any.

Q. No. What members of the board? Name them. A. I think Mr. Dickey.

Q. Anybody else on the board except Mr. Dickey tell you that? A. I don't know.

Q. Nobody else did, except Dickey, did they? A. Not that I know of.

Q. You don't think so, do you? A. I don't know.

Q. Have you any idea that anybody besides Dickey told you that? A. I think while, perhaps I can state.

Q. What?

The Master—He wants to take time.

Q. Take all the time you want to think, but we want to find out who has been telling these stories. Can you think of anybody else besides Dickey that told you that story? A. I think Merritt told me that Mr. Dittmore had told him something?

Q. Mr. Merritt said that Mr. Dittmore had told him something? A. Yes.

Q. Well, who else told you, on that board? What other member of that board told you that Mr. Dittmore had been advising state committees on publication to go contrary to the board; who else on the board; what other man on that Board of Directors told you that? A. I don't remember any.

Q. Mr. Dickey you are sure of, and possibly Merritt; is that it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, you knew perfectly well that those two men told you that they were reporting what they had heard, didn't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ask them where they had heard it from? A. I am not sure about that.

Q. Well, you cannot remember, if you did, what they said, can you? A. No.

Q. Did you ever go to Mr. Dittmore in any way and ask him if that charge was true? A. I did not.

Q. No, and he had been your friend of 15 years' standing, had he? Is that so? A. I think so.

Q. Were you playing, sir, in your judgment, when you voted on charges based, so far as you were concerned, either on total ignorance or hearsay; without going near the man whom they most vitally affected to find out their truth or falsity—were you playing the part, in your judgment, of a loyal, honorable friend? Yes or no, I want a straight answer; nothing else; yes or no. Yes or no, sir. A. I can't answer that question.

Q. You can't answer it. Take the next. Did you, before you gave your assent to that vote, go to Mr. Dittmore and suggest to him that if he would modify his attitude on this great question of the relations between these two boards, it would be wiser for him, in substance? A. Yes.

Q. And didn't you tell him, in substance, sir, that the uncompromising attitude that he was maintaining concerning the supremacy of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church was likely to get him into personal trouble in substance? A. No.

Q. Didn't you ever convey that idea to him, in any way? A. I don't think so.

Q. You thought that was true, didn't you? A. No.

Q. The trouble that the board found with Mr. Dittmore—I won't say yourself, but these gentlemen who were active in getting you to assent to this discharge—the trouble that they had with Mr. Dittmore was, was it not, that they knew as long as he remained on that board their efforts to reach a compromise with Mr. Eustace and his friends would be unsuccessful?

Q. Isn't that the honest truth, sir? Yes or no; no evasion. A. No.

Q. And you have heard him say that he was maintaining an uncompromising attitude that he was maintaining concerning the supremacy of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church in the past, that Mr. McLean was trying to coerce you—use you—in a way that wasn't quite proper; haven't you? A. I don't remember that.

Q. Did you ever use the expression to him that Mr. McLean was trying to carry you around in his vest pocket? A. Yes, I did.

Q. And didn't you also say to Mr. Dittmore—

The Master—One minute. I didn't get his answer.

Q. You said "Yes"? A. Yes, I so stated.

Q. Didn't you also say to Mr. Dittmore, in substance, that Mr. McLean would be opposed to any man that he couldn't carry around in his vest pocket? Isn't that the actual fact? A. I don't remember that.

Q. Did you ever use the expression to him that Mr. McLean was trying to carry you around in his vest pocket? A. Yes, I did.

Q. And you have sometimes complained to Mr. Dittmore, haven't you, in the past, that Mr. McLean was trying to coerce you—use you—in a way that wasn't quite proper; haven't you? A. I don't remember that.

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Q. You wouldn't want to say that wasn't true, would you? A. No.

Q. Have you heard all the testimony in this case, or only part of it? A. Very little of it, Mr. Thompson.

Q. You have been absent a good deal, haven't you? A. I have.

Q. You have not wanted to testify, have you in this case? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You wanted to, you were glad to, were anxious to, I suppose. Well, now, do you know, as a fact, that for a long time, several months before this action was taken on March 17, it had been in contemplation by the directors or some of them, to expel Mr. Dittmore? A. I have known that for seven years.

Q. Seven years. And you have had it in contemplation all that time, too, have you? A. No, sir.

The Master—Haven't we heard all that is necessary about those apologies?

Mr. Thompson—No, sir; there is a little more I want.

The Master—The witness doesn't add anything to what other witnesses have told us, and what does not seem to be in dispute.

Mr. Thompson—Very well, if Your Honor doesn't think it is in dispute. Did Your Honor hear the last answer the witness made—that the jest was obscene?

The Master—I don't think we want to spend any more time on that.

Q. I would like to ask one more question on that. That wasn't it, that Mr. Dickey had made an obscene jest before that board?

A. That is the only time I remember.

Q. The only time you remember?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you perfectly sure that was the only time? A. That is the only one that comes to my mind.

Q. Well, I suppose Mr. Dittmore didn't like that very much, did he? Expressed himself a little bit on that, didn't he? A. He expressed himself.

Q. And the fact that Mr. Dittmore

had rebuked Mr. Dickey for that obscene jest was one reason why Mr. Dickey got down on him and wanted to expel him, wasn't it? A. Not that I know of.

Q. You wouldn't want to say it was not, would you? A. I don't believe it.

Q. Do you remember another occasion on the trip that the directors made to Washington where there was a little bit of trouble between Mr. Dittmore and the other members of the board, on a question of proper conduct in New York City in the evening? Do you remember that? A. On the way to Washington?

Q. Have you ever planned to get rid of him? A. Never.

Q. You didn't really think he ought to be got rid of, to be frank about it?

A. I am going to be perfectly honest, but I would like to tell you what—

Q. Tell me your honest, candid opinion. Did you think it was a fair, decent

in that vicinity to appreciate. Was that it? A. No, that was not my motive.

Q. You know that within two or three years the directors have bought from Mrs. Armstrong, the widow of Mr. Armstrong, of whom you testified, a large number of letters of Mrs. Eddy in her possession? A. The—

Q. Couldn't you answer that yes or no? A. I don't think they bought her letters.

Q. Well, did they get from her letters of Mrs. Eddy in her possession? A. Yes, they did.

Q. And how many such letters did they get from her? A. I don't remember; it was a large number.

Q. What was that? A. A large number.

Q. Six or seven hundred. A. Oh, no.

Q. Three or four hundred? A. I should say two hundred.

Q. Two hundred. Well, that doesn't make any difference. Did you see those letters? A. No, sir, I have never read them.

Q. What is that? A. I never read them.

Q. Do you know whether there were among your letters to Mr. Armstrong? A. I suppose they were all to Mr. Armstrong.

Q. And, among the letters to Mr. Armstrong, were there any relating to yourself? A. The one that was read here today.

Q. Any others? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Are you sure? A. I don't know anything about any others.

Q. Have you talked to Mrs. Armstrong about this matter? A. Never.

Q. Did Mr. McLellan ever tell you about a letter to Mr. Armstrong relating to you from Mrs. Eddy? A. Never.

The Master—It is difficult to see what that has to do with the present case.

Mr. Thompson—It is, sir; but I think it would not be if Your Honor had the letter. However, we shall not get it through this witness.

Q. You were on a committee with Mr. Dittmore, weren't you, for a number of years, to look after the affairs of the Publishing Society? A. We were on a number of years; we were on some time.

Q. And during that time did you and Mr. Dittmore investigate some of the finances of the Publishing Society? A. We did.

Q. And did you investigate the question of the discharge of employees somewhat? A. I think we did.

Q. Yes. And did you investigate other details of the business management of the Publishing Society? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Dittmore make any reports of those investigations? A. I don't remember.

Q. Did he make a report on the matter of periodicals? A. Yes.

Q. Did he collect an amount of evidence in those discharges of employees of the trustees, in the shape of letters and statements from people? A. I don't know about that.

Q. Did he at any time? A. I don't know.

Q. After you were on the committee? Don't you remember his presenting them at one time to the Board of Directors, reading a number of letters that he had obtained, and stating what they were—the discharges of various people? A. I believe he did.

Q. Yes. And did he also make certain criticisms to the directors of the financial standing and the losses sustained by the Monitor? A. He did.

Q. And present certain figures about circulation, tending to show how money could be saved? A. He did.

Q. And did he not from time to time suggest to his brother directors that among the charges that might well be made against the trustees, there ought to be included these practical matters of maladministration in a business sense of their trust? He said that, didn't he? A. Will you state that again, Mr. Thompson?

Q. I don't blame you for not getting that. Didn't he say, to you, when the question of the discharge of three trustees came up—did not he always urge the discharge of three trustees; that was his idea, that they ought all three to go together? A. I don't know about what he always did, but he did at the end, yes.

Q. And the other directors thought they had better go one at a time? A. That is so.

Q. Now when he was urging the discharge of all three, or any one of the trustees—I don't care whether it was all three or one—didn't he say that it would be a good thing not merely to base the discharge on the ground that they would not subordinate themselves to the directors sufficiently, but also on the charge that they had maladministered their trust, in a money sense, that is, they had not handled the trust right—in substance, I can't give the exact words, but isn't that the substance of what he said? A. I think so.

Q. And isn't this the fact that the other directors did not agree with him on that? A. No.

Q. Then can you explain to me why it is that in this elaborate statement of charges of Judge Smith against these trustees there is not one word about the mismanagement financially, or the discharge of employees, or any of these tangible, practical matters that Mr. Dittmore had worked up? A. That I don't know.

Q. You cannot explain that. Did you know when you voted for that resolution, expressed in those terms as it is there, that you were running the risk that if there was a lawsuit about it the directors would not be permitted, or anybody else permitted, to prove the tangible charges that Mr. Dittmore had got on financial irregularities; did you realize that when you voted for that thing?

Mr. Bates—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—I think I shall have to exclude that.

Mr. Thompson—Very well.

Q. Now you are a member of the

trustees of the benevolent association, are you not? A. I am.

Q. Do you remember not long ago a new by-law was adopted by that association to the effect that a vacancy could be declared in that Board of Trustees by the directors of The Christian Science Church?

Mr. Bates—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—Why should we consider that?

Mr. Thompson—Merely to show that it was a part of a general scheme in advance to drop the ax when the time came. Governor Bates has already gone on record here as saying that they had a perfect right to declare a vacancy on that board, but that they had better wait and have one row at a time.

Mr. Bates—Well, that is a new version, but we get new versions every day.

Mr. Thompson—I guess you will find that is the old, old story, Governor; nothing new about it. That is the way you have been doing business along here for years. I should like to press the question and get a ruling on it.

The Master—I think I shall exclude it.

Mr. Thompson—Very well.

Q. Were you on a committee with Mr. Merritt to go to the Publishing Society rooms and make inquiries about Mr. McCrackan? A. Yes.

Q. How many such visits did you make, roughly speaking? A. One.

Q. One. Did you go round among the employees of the society, and ask questions? A. We went to Mr. Watts.

Q. Anybody else? A. And we called in the room that he assigned for us two other people, I believe.

Q. And they were both women, weren't they? A. No.

Q. Did you see any women that day? A. I saw one.

Q. One. You went there for the purpose of seeing if you could not get some evidence against Mr. McCrackan, didn't you? A. No.

Q. Did you get any? A. Yes.

Q. You had previously as a board of directors exonerated him, hadn't you, by vote, of certain charges made against him? A. We had, I think.

Q. And at the time you went down to the Publishing Society there were no any charges pending against him, were there, by any third person, and no complaint? A. I don't know about that.

Q. No. You know that there was no written complaint, or any other complaint, by any person, against Mr. McCrackan at the time you went and made that investigation, don't you?

The Master—I understand him to say he did not know of any such complaint.

Q. Can you remember any such thing? A. No.

Q. Now there are just four places in these records that I want to call to your attention. The first is April 2, of the trustees' records.

Mr. Bates—What year?

Mr. Thompson—The year 1918.

The Master—The trustees' records?

Mr. Thompson—The trustees' records, these. That must be 1919—that is a mistake.

Q. Do you remember in April having learned from Mr. Dixon of General Streeter's having come into this case as Mr. Dittmore's counsel, chief counsel? A. I learned about his coming into it at some time, but I don't know at what time.

Q. Did you go to Mr. Dixon then and say that you would like to see if something could not be done to get these two boards together? A. No. Mr. Dixon came to me.

Q. Well, did you say that to him? A. Yes, I guess I did.

Q. Did you see the trustees then? A. No.

Q. Did Mr. Dixon see them, and come back and report to you? A. He did.

Q. Did he report that they declined to negotiate as long as Judge Smith had anything to do with it? A. They declined, but I do not remember that stipulation.

Q. See this:

"It was stipulated that Judge Smith must be eliminated from any conference, because of his failure to observe the agreement of counsel made at their conference Feb. 1, which failure was considered unethical."

The Master—Your question was about what he always did, but he did not know at what time.

The Master—Your question was whether that was reported to him.

Q. What was that reported to you? A. I don't remember that.

Q. Did Mr. Dixon come again to your office alone in May; did he go there at your request in May; did you telephone him to come over and see you? A. I don't remember whether I did or not.

Q. Did you tell him that you would like to meet the Board of Trustees privately, on your own behalf, if that could be arranged? A. I did.

Q. And did you meet them? A. No.

Q. Did you meet Mr. Rowlands at that time? A. I did.

Q. And did you try to see if this matter could be compromised? A. I tried to see if there was some point on which we could get together and see if we could make an agreement.

Q. And "getting together" means both sides yielding something; so as to make a settlement. A. Not necessarily.

Q. Did you go to see Mr. Rowlands to see if he would give up his contention and come around to yours? Is that what you went to see him for? That would be useless, wouldn't it? A. I found it was useless.

Q. So you went there to see if you could not make a compromise, didn't you? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, on May 28 did you have another conference with Mr. Rowlands? A. The first was the 27th?

Q. Yes. A. Yes, we met the next day.

Q. The next day. And did you not then say to him, in substance, that you would try to get the directors to make any reasonable concessions? A. No, sir.

Q. What you said was: "Give up, Mr. Rowlands. Come round to our

view." Is that it? A. No, that was not it.

Q. All right. Then do you remember on June 6 having a letter turned over to you, addressed by the Board of Lectureship to the directors, asking for an explanation of the contract between the Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's Will and this Publishing Society? A. I don't remember that letter.

Q. Is this a correct entry from the directors' records?

"Mr. Neal, for the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, to explain all the particulars as to the contract with the Publishing Society for publication of our Leader's works."

Mr. Bates—I pray Your Honor's judgment as to whether or not he can tell whether that is a correct entry of the directors' meeting.

Q. Did that ever occur: were you asked to make that explanation? A. I was.

Q. By the directors?

Mr. Thompson—By the directors, this time.

Q. Did you make it? A. I did.

Q. Did you at that very time bring up this letter of Mr. Dittmore's that he had written to the Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's Will? A. No.

Q. Did you refer to it?

The Master—You had better identify that letter a little closer; there have been so many letters.

Mr. Thompson—I object, Your Honor, in the ground of its.

The Master—Wait one minute. Your question is: The letter heretofore shown you.

Mr. Thompson—No, sir; no, sir.

Mr. Bates—What letter do you refer to?

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Dittmore's letter.

Mr. Bates—This letter?

Mr. Thompson—Yes. Do you object to that going in?

Mr. Bates—I object, Your Honor, on the ground of its.

The Master—Pause a minute. Do you, Mr. Neal, remember anything?

The Witness—I do not.

The Master—Now you want to ask him something from the records there?

Mr. Thompson—I was going to ask him from a document I have here.

Mr. Bates—I understand, Your Honor, that this is a private memorandum kept by Mr. Dittmore, and not a record.

Mr. Thompson—You do not need to cry now. Wait till you are hurt.

The Master—I thought you said the record of the meeting.

Mr. Thompson—No; sir; no, sir.

Mr. Bates—Wait one minute. Your question is: The letter heretofore shown you.

Mr. Thompson—No, sir; no, sir.

Mr. Bates—I used to take notes, didn't he, of what went on at these meetings, a good deal? A. Some.

Q. Have you ever had occasion to look at his notes, or hear them read afterwards? A. I think not.

Q. You took notes, didn't you? A. Very little.

Q. Haven't you just now in examination by these gentlemen produced some notes you took? A. Just one.

Q. Just one. Other members occasionally also took notes, too, didn't they? A. Yes.

Q. You never had any reason to doubt that Mr. Dittmore was trying to take down accurately what occurred, did you—honestly? A. Yes.

Q. When was it? A. Well, I don't know when.

Q. No. See if this refreshes your recollection. (Reading:) "Jan. 30—"

Mr. Bates—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—Now you are purporting to read into the record something from Mr. Dittmore's notes, Mr. Thompson?

Mr. Thompson—I am perfectly willing to let him read it to himself, if he does not remember.

The Master—I do not see here why we should get Mr. Dittmore's notes into the record in that way.

## CHINESE ARE FIRM AGAINST AWARD

Statement Issued by Nationals in New York City Expresses Belief Delegates Will Never Sign Away Shantung Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The people of China resent the Shantung agreement and never will submit to it, as evidenced by the nation-wide boycott of Japanese goods, the national strike, the persistent demand for the punishment of pro-Japanese officials and the temporary suspension of almost all the schools as a result of the students' agitation, according to a statement issued here by C. J. Chang, of the Chinese National Defense League; T. Chen, of the Chinese Students' Alliance; K. Chu, of George Washington University; S. C. Kiang, of the Chinese Welfare Society of California; and K. P. Wang, of the Chinese patriotic committee of the College of the City of New York.

They say that the control of Kiaochow by Japan would mean the repetition of the example of Manchuria, the barring of equal commercial opportunities to other nations, the strengthening of Japan's hold on China, and an increase of her power in world politics. The statement says the residents of Shantung are all loyal Chinese and calls the situation established by the Shantung agreement a Chinese Alsace-Lorraine.

This agreement, the statement says, directly violates all of President Wilson's 14 points and contravenes the express wishes of the people concerned. It is declared that Japan's control of the railroads and mines in Shantung necessarily means the exercise of consular jurisdiction and maintenance of railroad guards, and it is claimed that this infringes on the political and territorial integrity of China.

This statement makes, once more, the argument that Japan has no right to acquire any territory of an ally, that Kiaochow has already reverted to China through the latter's declaration of war against Germany and that Japan's claim under the Sino-Japanese treaty of May 25, 1915, is no longer valid, the treaty having been signed under Japanese duress and the conditions under which it was signed having changed.

At that time, it is pointed out, China was a neutral and as such was to have no place at the peace table. She therefore had to consent to any settlement with regard to Kiaochow that Japan might make with Germany. But China is now an ally with a voice in Paris and should be allowed to settle the Kiaochow question with the Allies and Germany directly.

The statement says that both China's people and their delegates will stand firm on the Shantung issue. Even in case Japanese pressure is exerted on the Peking government to such an extent that that government will order the delegates in Paris to sign the treaty containing the Shantung agreement, the statement expresses the belief that the delegates will refuse to do so.

## Japanese Army Rules Korea

Military Occupation of Nation Has Caused Resentment Throughout Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Some of the things that Japanese administration has done for the Koreans are described in the second part of the report entitled "The Failure of Japanese Imperialism in Korea," written by an Englishman and made public by the Commission on the Orient of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. At the same time the report points out the self-interestedness of that administration, as particularly exemplified in the educational system.

"The administration of Japan in Korea has much to its credit," says the report. "She has been jealous of the world's approval, and for nine years the Governor-General has issued a well-got-up annual report in English on reform and progress in Korea."

Japan has instigated and carried out very successfully a progressive program of improvement. Highways, railways, harbors, and communications have increased in number and efficiency sufficient to merit the gratitude of the native and the praise of the outsider. Abuses in the local administration, in the collection of taxes, and in the law courts have been removed. Agriculture, trade, and industry have been encouraged. The number of hospitals has been increased, and the police regulations have improved sanitary conditions. The educational system has been extended, and made uniform. Finance has been placed on a more stable basis, and abuses in the currency rectified. These and such-like reforms have compelled the Korean to thankfully acknowledge his debt to Japan.

But there are other aspects of the Japanese administration that tempt the patriotic Korean to greater thankfulness, inasmuch as they have forced Korea to still nurture beneath a mask of political indifference a hatred of Japan, and a national aspiration which has burst forth at the first shadow of an opportunity. Military occupation and military government, and the evident purpose of the administration to exploit Korea for the benefit of Japan and the Japanese settlers—these rankle in the sensitive Korean mind, and force him to fix his hope upon The Day when his national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction.

The military rule has not left him even the vestige of liberty. Every movement movements are under the inquisitorial scrutiny of police and gendarmerie. All public meetings and society organizations are governed by law. A meeting to discuss world

events is an impossibility; a democratic remark would inevitably mean a clash with officialdom. Free speech is unknown.

"Two years ago three students of the Pyongyang Union Christian College were arrested for making some liberal remarks in a valedictory address, and the literary society of that college was forced to discontinue. Four goes without saying that the press is muzzled. No progressive young Korean can find a medium for the expression of his ideas. One of the brightest of young Koreans, Mr. [redacted], is credited with having edited no less than five magazines, one after the other of which have been suppressed. He is now in prison on the charge of having written the recent Independence Manifesto. Of magazines run by Koreans, there are no more than one or two in Korea proper, and some four or five issued by college students in Japan. Newspapers in Korea are all edited by Japanese, and even in the case of Christian Messenger, the Korean editor is forbidden to publish paragraphs on world events.

### Opposition to Christianity

"Religious freedom is guaranteed by the Japanese Constitution, and secured for Korea by the Treaty of Annexation. It is perhaps only due to the faults inherent in a military system that subordinate officials tend to interfere even here. But interfere they do, particularly in the country districts. The administration encourages Buddhism as the national religion, and the outcry against Christians and the Christian missionaries which followed the present revolt is symptomatic of a deep-seated prejudice. At the present time all Christians are under suspicion; and non-Christians recognize that a profession of Christianity is tantamount to courting official disfavor."

"The self-interestedness of the imperial Japanese rule in Korea is well exemplified in the educational system. A study of it discloses three determining principles: (1) Koreans shall be converted into Japanese; (2) emphasis shall be laid upon a technical education, but (3) Koreans shall not be entrusted with a liberal higher education.

In order to accomplish the first of those aims, the chief subject of study in the common school curriculum is the Japanese language. Not only is there more time given to this subject than to any other two subjects together, but every other subject is taught through the medium of this language, except the Korean script. This subject is given no more than two periods every second day, so that if the Korean child still understands his native tongue it is despite his education. Korean history is banned. In its place is a history of Japan with Korean history interspersed here and there, much as colonial history is mentioned in a school of history of England. Japanese patriotic songs are meant to cultivate the national spirit. A sense of Japan's military prowess is duly impressed upon the youthful minds by the full regalia—even to the sword—of his Japanese teachers.

### Liberal Education Needed

"The second aim of laying emphasis upon a technical education can, of itself, do no harm. The Koreans sorely need to be taught the dignity of labor. But standing as it does, as the sole purely educational aim, it inevitably gives the Korean the idea that Japan wishes to make him the bower of wood and the drawer of water. To win unqualified praise such education must go hand in hand with a higher-grade general education. But it is just here that the educational system of Korea is chiefly defective. It is in the interest of the Japanese imperial idea that Korea should be kept ignorant of modern events, and the authorities are afraid of a thorough-going liberal education. Other than the three special colleges, one each of law, medicine, and technical, there are neither academies, colleges, nor a university provided by the government in Korea. The academies that existed before annexation have been abolished and replaced by 'Higher Common Schools' of a much lower standard."

### AIR MAIL SCHEDULE SPEEDS DELIVERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A change has been made in the air mail schedule between New York and Washington by which the mail from New York and New England will reach Washington in time for the early afternoon delivery and the mail from Washington and southern connection to New York will reach that city about 1 o'clock.

The air mail will hereafter leave New York at 8:40 a.m., arriving in Washington at 11 a.m. Operating on this schedule all New York City mail which reaches the post office too late for the midnight train for Washington and all New England mail reaching New York between midnight and 8 a.m. will be carried by airplane to Washington.

The New England mail is advanced about 16 hours and all mail from New York left over from the midnight train is in time for the first afternoon delivery in Washington.

### PRESIDENT EXPECTED TO LEAVE AUGUST 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As now planned, President Wilson will arrive in San Francisco, California, on Sept. 2 or 3 to review the Pacific fleet. It is still uncertain when he will leave Washington, but as he will make speeches in several cities on his way to the western coast it is thought he will start by Aug. 20. He gave Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, definite assurance yesterday that he would be present to your school committee, emphasizing the great need of such work at this time, and the

## INVESTMENTS IN CHINA ARE URGED

Dr. Quo, Chinese Delegate at the Peace Conference, Thinks That Would Make People of United States Vitally Interested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Japan won a diplomatic victory, not by might or right, but by bluff and intrigue, when, by the terms of the peace treaty, she secured the rights which Germany had obtained in Shantung through acts of wanton aggression, according to Dr. Tai Chi Quo, technical delegate from the Republic of China to the Paris Peace Conference, speaking at a reception given by the China Society Thursday at the Baltimore Hotel to Dr. Quo and also to Dr. Chien Hsu, Minister of Justice of the constitutional government of Canton, and Dr. Ping Wen Kuo, president of the National Higher Normal College, Nanking, China, who has just arrived in this city from Paris.

Dr. Quo said he was astonished and gratified at the nation-wide sentiment of sympathy with China in the injustice done her by the Shantung delegation; that he felt as much encouraged by this sentiment as he was disappointed by the action of the Peace Conference.

But moral support and aid would not help China enough, he said. What she needs, what she wants to see in America, is a vital interest in China, this present interest and sympathy crystallized and translated into some definite action. He hoped the Americans would invest capital in China so that their feelings would no longer be disinterested but instead be vitally interested.

Dr. Quo sketched briefly the main facts in the Shantung controversy. Japan cannot invoke the aid of the 1915 treaties in the Shantung controversy, not only because they were made under compulsion but because the conditions under which they were formulated had changed completely, he said. Those treaties assumed that China would remain neutral through the war and so would not be represented at the Peace Conference. But as she did enter the war, against the Central Powers, on the invitation of the United States of America, she gave notice that all treaties with Germany were abrogated. Thus all German rights in China were legally terminated and Shantung and Kiaochow reverted to China.

"The only honorable course open to China was to refuse to sign the peace treaty," concluded Dr. Quo.

Dr. Chien Hsu urged that the United States, which had been instrumental in getting China into the war, now give her guidance and help in her struggle for justice.

"Although one Germany has been crushed," he said, speaking through an interpreter, "another Germany remains in the Far East. If you in the United States do not see to it that right shall conquer might in China's case, you will have another war in the Far East. Why not nip it in the bud by giving China substantial aid now?" he concluded.

Dr. Ping Wen Kuo spoke of educational progress in China.

### NATURALIZATION IN CONNECTICUT

State Americanization Director Arranges to Remove All Costs of Taking Out First Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—The State of Connecticut, through its director of Americanization, Robert C. Deming, in aiming to offer every possible inducement to its alien inhabitants to become useful citizens of the United States and the Commonwealth of Connecticut has removed all necessity of expense on the part of the foreigner who wishes to take out naturalization papers.

Mr. Deming says it costs from \$20 to \$30 now for every man to get his first citizenship papers in this State, because many applicants live away from the eight county seats where are located the courts which grant such papers. The applicant must pay his fares and all incidental expenses to become naturalized.

"This is a tax on citizenship and must at once be removed," says Mr. Deming.

To eliminate this embarrassment financially to the alien it is planned to appoint agents in the principal towns and cities of the State who will transact all the business essential to getting out the naturalization papers. All costs will be paid by the State.

The following instructions have been issued by Director Deming to the various local Americanization directors in the State relative to the making of United States citizens:

"First get in touch with the local officials and leaders, and ascertain from them the number and location of those in the town unable to speak English. For this purpose the town clerk, selectmen, and influential citizens can probably give you the name of every such inhabitant of the town and their location. Obtain also the names of the registrants and draftees of foreign birth from the local draft board, consult local racial leaders, the visiting nurse, and inquire directly of the children in school. Also consult your Americanization committee, if any.

"With this information you can decide as to the need of a neighborhood or evening school and its location. Four or five at such a school will be decidedly worth while. Remember that, with the school once opened and successful, others will come. Present this information to your school committee, emphasizing the great need of such work at this time, and the

great advantages for all concerned. Call attention to the \$4 state rebate for each pupil in average attendance for 75 sessions, and point out that \$200 to \$250 will take care of the complete session, including the service of a janitor each night. With a teacher at \$2 per session the cost might not be greater than \$150. Those in the country should not be denied the privileges of those in the city. Obtain your appropriation. A representative of the Americanization Department will consult your committee if unconvinced.

"The object in each rural community is to establish a cordial and friendly interest to make all foreigners feel that the community is interested in them, that they also understand their share of local responsibility and the advantages to them of a share in the government, of citizenship."

### SOCIALIST PARTY CONTROL AT ISSUE

Conflict Between Old Line Membership and Left Wing to Be Settled at Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The future policy of the Socialist Party of the United States and its attitude toward what has become known as the left wing are questions to be settled at the emergency convention of the party to be held on Aug. 30 in Chicago, Illinois.

Prominent Socialists here declare that the Socialist Party proper does not admit the right of a minority group to hold a club over it; that the party is organized on democratic lines and that all issues are decided by a referendum vote. It believes in conforming to American conditions as they are found, in tempering the action of the party to such conditions. The school attorneys called this a legal trick to close the school without permitting it to tell its story or to have the right of trial. This was defeated by rulings of Justice McAvoy, who held that the whole proceedings should be threshed out at once. The Attorney-General's office dismissed this suit and brought the action to annul the charter. From the first the school fought for the privilege of airing the whole truth about its activities and it summoned a number of witnesses, including the officials who apparently had been most determined to cripple its work.

It is expected that the platform and program of the party will be revised at the coming convention in order to keep step with the progress of events during the last few years in this country and others, and that measures will be taken to strengthen the organization.

At a recent four-day convention of the left wing branches of the party, it was voted to attempt to persuade the whole party to adopt the left wing program, one of the chief tenets of which is the dictatorship of the proletariat. This, its adherents explained, meant that those living by means of rent, interest, and profit should be deprived of political rights, but that the term did not necessarily imply suppression of such classes by military force.

One official of the Socialist Party was quoted recently as saying that no compromise was possible between the party and the left wing.

### Socialists' Status

Archibald E. Stevenson Says They Do Not Constitute Political Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the Socialist Party is not a political party, in that it admits to membership any person of the age of 18 years, "without discrimination as to sex, race, color or creed, who has severed his connection with all other political parties," also aliens who are citizens of other countries, was stated by Archibald E. Stevenson, of counsel for the joint legislative committee on sedition activities in New York State, at its hearing yesterday. Mr. Stevenson presented the constitution and other official documents of the Socialist Party of America as evidence.

After consideration of these papers the committee held an executive session, at which the work of the investigators was mapped out for the month of August. The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair. The chairman had previously stated that it would probably not be reconvened before September.

### RESTRICTION ON RIGHT TO MORTGAGE

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—A decision by the Supreme Court of Errors yesterday held that the Connecticut (trolley) Company cannot mortgage its property in New Haven without providing in such mortgage for participation in the security by the holders of \$14,000,000 worth of debentures issued before the Connecticut Company came in control of the lines in this community.

The Connecticut Company, now held by federal trustees, was a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. The suit was by the company against the New Haven road, the Aetna Life Insurance Company and was of a friendly nature to enable the trolley company to find a way to raise money. In arguments it was claimed that if the company could not mortgage its property it might have to go through bankruptcy.

"I thought," said the judge, "that in agreeing upon a special term we had arranged to dispense with technicalities," and upon dismissing the case, Judge McAvoy did not specify that it was without prejudice against the action being renewed.

During one of the passages between attorneys, Mr. Untermyer reminded the Court how the legislative committee had held some sessions behind locked doors, and issued its own press reports on its alleged discoveries.

"A more heartless, a more outrageous proceeding," said he, "has never been witnessed. It is a press exploitation and self-gloryification on the part of the Attorney-General."

### DETROIT PLAN FOR LARGE CITY MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Establishment of a large central retail market under municipal control, and construction of a huge wholesale depot with storage facilities, is urged by G. V. Branch, director of Detroit's newly

## RADICALS WELCOME RAND DECISION

Leaders Regard Dismissal of Action as Victory of Justice—Methods of Prosecutor and of Inquiry Committee Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Liberals who have followed the Rand school case, which has resulted in dismissal of the action of C. O. Newton, State Attorney-General, to annul the charter of the American Socialist Society, which conducts the school, believe this dismissal brings to an end the efforts to wreck the school through court proceedings, and they regard the result as a victory for justice.

They describe the final argument before Justice McAvoy, who dismissed the case because the Attorney-General was not ready to proceed, as a fitting climax to the long efforts of the Rand school attorneys to compel the Attorney-General and the legislative committee investigating so-called seditious activities to abandon what they call the committee's campaign of "newspaper libel" against the institution and so come to trial of the facts.

The case grew out of the committee's raid on the school on June 21, and another a few days later. The school contended that these raids were conducted under invalid search warrants, and that Chief City Magistrate McAdoo and Acting Chief City Magistrate Harris violated the law in permitting the committee to use the books, papers and documents taken in the raids.

### Earlier Suit Failed

Then the Attorney-General and his deputy, Mr. Berger, came into court asking that a receiver be appointed for the school and an injunction be granted to restrain its activities. The school attorneys called this a legal trick to close the school without permitting it to tell its story or to have the right of trial. This was defeated by rulings of Justice McAvoy, who held that if the whole proceedings should be threshed out at once the Attorney-General's office dismissed this suit and brought the action to annul the charter. From the first the school fought for the privilege of airing the whole truth about its activities and it summoned a number of witnesses, including the officials who apparently had been most determined to cripple its work.

It is expected that the platform and program of the party will be revised at the coming convention in

## DYE MEN PLAN TO MEET COMPETITION

American Manufacturers Are Expend Large Sums of Money to Be Ready for Expected Activity of German Makers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—American manufacturers of dyestuffs are expending large sums of money to meet the expected competition of Germany; all that energy and research can do is being directed toward perfection of that group of colors known as the vat dyes, according to the American Chemical Society.

Vat dyes are insoluble in water, dilute acids and alkalis, but when treated with certain chemicals, hold compounds which can be dissolved in alkaline solutions. These, on being exposed to the air, are acted upon by the oxygen in such a way that the original coloring matter forms anew in the fiber which had been dyed; thus what appears to be a liquid as clear as water in the vats is often the source of brilliant hues. Vat colors have their characteristic fastness because of the insolubility of the originally dyestuffs. Fabrics dyed with them resist the action of washing, of light and of strong soaps. Hence they are chiefly used for coloring the cotton material of women's blouses and shirtwaists, men's shirts, and fabrics which often go to the laundry.

### Colors Greatly Needed

As these colors are so greatly needed, it has been proposed that they may be imported from foreign countries for the next five years under special license. They would be subject to the usual tariff, according to the legislation now being considered by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, which for several weeks has been holding extensive hearings on the dye situation.

The great cost of promoting a native dye industry comes in putting into practical application on a large scale the work of the laboratory. Of the hundreds of dyes which were manufactured abroad before 1914, there is scarcely one which could not be made by American chemists on a small scale under laboratory conditions. When the wholesale operation begins, however, there are many obstacles which can only be overcome by practice. For example, one of the largest plants engaged in the manufacture of American dyes expended in one year \$85,000 in developing the factory process of a certain dye. Owing to unexpected difficulties in manufacture, it has been able to produce only \$30,000 worth of the dye. These difficulties, however, are being rapidly overcome.

Therefore, the first meeting of the newly organized dye section of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Philadelphia at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Sept. 2 to 6, inclusive, of this year, will be an important feature of the largest assemblage of chemists ever held on the American continent. The demands of American industry, not only in dye making, but in all other allied activities, have had a stimulating effect upon the membership of the society. From 7150 members before the European war in 1914, it has increased to 13,600 members in 1919, a gain of nearly 100 per cent.

### Chemical Independence

It is regarded as especially significant that this gathering should be held in the city of the Liberty Bell, birthplace of American industrial chemistry and now to be the scene of the declaration of chemical independence. Other departments of chemical manufacture are likely to show remarkable growth in the coming year, and to shake off the yoke of German domination.

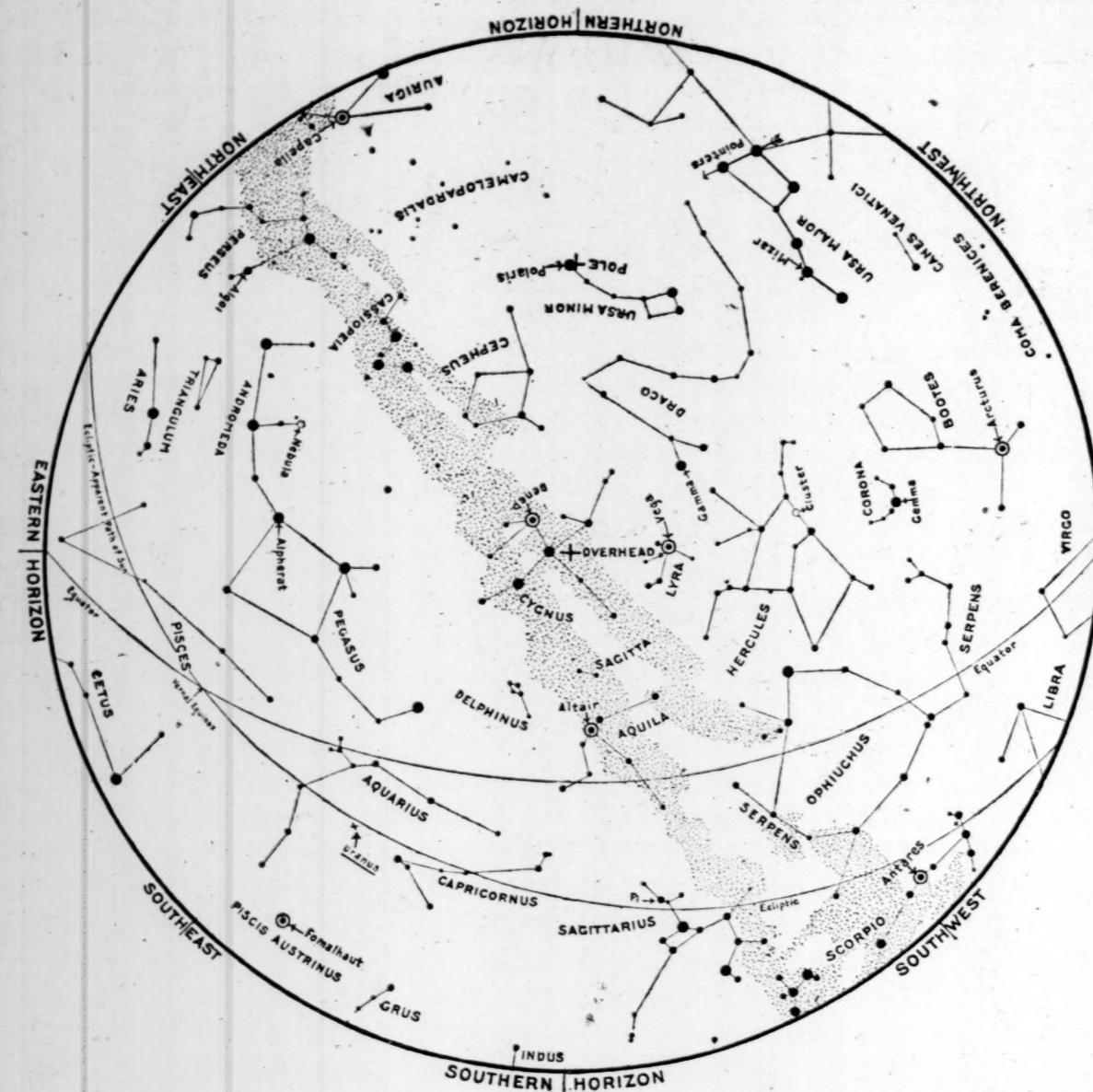
The American dye industry, however, has especially come up out of the tribulation of the world war. Owing to the ability of Germany to dump surplus products on the market before the war, that country virtually enjoyed a monopoly in dyestuffs. The schemes of the Junkers provided that the dye industry of Germany should not only be a means of trade warfare but should be a basis of military operations as its huge plants were turned almost over night into factories for the making of high explosives. The American manufacturers of dyes immediately devoted themselves toward the development of their infant industry and although they were much handicapped by the fact that toluidine, one of the derivatives of coal-tar, largely used in their art, was needed by the government, they were able within a short time to give relief to the textile mills which otherwise would have had to close for lack of sufficient colors. They are now able to provide most of the colors required by the various industries of the United States and are determined that they will finally so develop the processes for vat dyes that they will be able to meet all competition.

## PLAN MADE TO STOP TEXAS PROFITEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Gov. W. P. Hobby has submitted and there is now before the special session of the Thirty-Sixth Legislature of Texas an anti-profiteering bill designed to protect purchasers of merchandise and to reduce the high cost of living. The bill has been favorably reported out of committee and its enactment into law seems likely.

The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any merchant in Texas to sell goods, wares or merchandise of any kind without having the price plainly marked thereon. The aim is to insure one retail price to all customers and to prevent over-charging.



The August evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Aug. 7 at 11 p.m., Aug. 22 at 10 p.m., Sept. 6 at 9 p.m., and Sept. 21 at 8 p.m. These are local times; for "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

## THE NORTHERN SKY FOR AUGUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is not yet known what is the real cause of a nova or "new star." Theories have been advanced involving either collision or an explosion of some sort. Recently, Prof. W. H. Pickering, in charge of the Harvard Astronomical Station at Cambridge, Jamaica, has suggested an explanation of the phenomena presented by a nova. His explanation combines first a collision, and second an explosion.

The most plausible theory has been that the outburst of a new star is due probably to the collision of a star and a nebula. Such a collision is not unlikely but does not fully account for the rapid decrease in light following the tremendous accession of brilliancy. The nova of last year increased 100,000 times in brightness within six days, and then with some fluctuations steadily declined. A collision with a nebula or with another star of nearly equal size, whether "head-on" or with simply grazing contact, would probably have produced a more lasting effect.

### Professor Pickering's Hypothesis

Professor Pickering presents the hypothesis of a smaller body, which he calls a planetoid, hitting a much larger star. As an example, he supposes the case of a "planetoid" having mass of a hundredth part of the earth, which should be precipitated upon our sun from a very great distance. Striking the solar surface with a velocity of 400 miles a second, it would produce the equivalent of the solar radiation for 300 days. If this increase could be confined to six days, the heat emission would be 50 times as great as at present. Moreover, the planetoid, coming like a cannon ball into water, would produce a big splash. There would be also a tremendous explosion, because the planetoid, penetrating far below the solar surface, would be converted into gas by the great heat generated. Like an exploding shell, it would scatter the adjacent portions of the sun in all directions. The sun's photosphere would be projected upward, and, following it, the gases generated and those of the sun's interior would escape. The phenomena would be violent but of comparatively short duration. Thus, he argues, the enormous light of a nova is due principally to an explosion, and that the light developed is really from the stored-up energy of the star. In the case of Nova Aquilae No. 3, the star when brightest gave out probably more light in a single day than during the preceding 250 years.

### Conclusions from Light Curve

Basing his conclusions on the light curve of Nova Aquilae No. 3, the new star of last year, he computes the energy of such a body to produce the observed results. He finds that the mass of the colliding planetoid, moving at 400 miles a second, and capable of increasing the light of the sun 150,000 times for one day, is equal to 6.72 times that of our earth, or a body having a diameter of 15,000 miles as compared with the sun's diameter of 864,000 miles. This is on the supposition that all the light is due to the collision. "If one-tenth of 1 percent of the light were due to the collision and the remainder to the explosion, the diameter of the planetoid would be 1500 miles, and its mass 1-150 that of the earth."

He discusses also the well-known changes in the spectrum of a nova, and shows how they may be explained by such a collision and explosion. For millions of years, our sun has gone on his way without collision, but

this does not preclude the possibility that he has had some narrow escapes. It may be that the ring of minor planets out by Jupiter are souvenirs of ancient perils. If so, the giant planet seems to be an efficient protector of the sun and our solar system.

### What the Map Shows

Turning to the accompanying map, we see that Cygnus and Lyra are overhead. Aquila is on the meridian toward the south, and Sagittarius low on the southern horizon. Libra and Scorpio, west of Sagittarius, are setting. Hercules, Corona, and Bootes fill the western sky. Ophiuchus and Serpens in the southwest spread over a surprisingly large area, when we come to view them.

The circumpolar constellations of Ursa Major and Minor, Draco, Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Camelopardalis continually wheel about the pole. We can see them every month in the year, the only change being that at different times the constellations are at different positions about the pole. For example, six months from now Cepheus will be below instead of above the pole. In the east Pegasus and Andromeda occupy a commanding position. The square of Pegasus, when once recognized, makes a notable sky-mark. Below these constellations we see Triangulum, Aries, and Pisces; the last is not very conspicuous. In the northeast we may note the advent of Perseus and Auriga. In the southeast Capricornus, Aquarius, Cetus, and the bright star, Fomalhaut, in Pisces Austrinus, appear. Seven first-magnitude stars are shown on the map.

### Venus Evening Star

The planet Venus, though lower in the early evening sky than last month, is at greatest brilliancy about Aug. 8. Being so bright, it will be possible to see Venus in broad daylight, if one knows just where to look. That is the secret. By beginning early and locating its position with respect to some tall tree or chimney, one will be able to disseminate the knowledge which they gain at the school here among other teachers back home, to whom they will be not instructors but helpers. Some of the best educators in the country are instructors at the school here, the term of which is six weeks. It is hoped that the trained teachers will elevate standards of rural education, and also act as leaders of the community life.

## JAIL SENTENCES FOR BOOTLEGGERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee—in charging the federal grand jury here Judge E. T. Sanford recently announced that bootleggers hereafter convicted in the federal court would be given penitentiary sentences. He stated the purpose to show violators of the internal revenue laws that the selling of whisky is not a paying proposition, and in this way to throttle the traffic which has become notorious in this State. The court stated that the minimum fine of \$100 on moonshiners would no longer be imposed, but that fines as high as \$2000 will be given

under the new order of things. He declared that men of means are now known to be furthering the traffic, the price of illicit liquor has advanced unprecedentedly, making severe sentences necessary.

He discusses also the well-known changes in the spectrum of a nova, and shows how they may be explained by such a collision and explosion. For millions of years, our sun has gone on his way without collision, but

## LOW TARIFF SAID TO AFFECT FARMS

Japanese and Chinese Products Selling in Panama at Prices That the Local Agriculturists Say They Cannot Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—The maximum tariff charged by the Panama Government upon imports is 15 per cent. One of the practical results of this low tariff is that goods from China and Japan especially have been coming into Panama and underselling Panamanian products, as well as those of other countries. For example, rice from India is brought over in Japanese boats and sold more cheaply than Panamanian farmers say they can afford to raise it. Many Panamanian small farmers are accepting employment on the plantations and cattle ranches on the Canal Zone at wages of between \$35 and \$50 a month, rather than cultivate their farms. They say that they can buy food more cheaply with the wages earned than they can raise it.

There is a difference of opinion among Panamanian business men upon this subject. Some say that the preference of the farmers to become wage earners rather than to continue to farm is due to certain conditions other than their inability to compete with imported foodstuffs.

### Conditions in Interior

One of the real reasons for this state of affairs is probably due to the living conditions obtaining in the interior of Panama which are largely the result of the general history of the Isthmus and the fact that accumulated rural wealth and comfort have been rendered extremely difficult because of revolutions and other political handicaps up to the time of the secession of Panama in 1903. In the old days revolutionaries could kill off cattle, burn off farmhouses and set back developments with periodic regularity. There were more than sixty revolutions in the nineteenth century in Panama. The Colombian Government also refused to provide the Province of Panama with good roads, harbor facilities and other public works while at the same time taxing the profits and taking the proceeds to Bogota. Since the secession, Panama has not had sufficient means to carry out improvements, while it is also true that some of the public funds were also misdirected toward relatively unnecessary or undesirable uses due largely to inexperience on the part of the new government as well as to certain local political conditions.

How to solve this problem of developing the agricultural resources of Panama against the influence of the competition of cheap imports is one of the most pressing public questions in the Republic at present. Many of the native products of Panama or those which might be raised here are being produced elsewhere more cheaply than they can be produced in Panama through hired labor under the existing wage scale.

The plan is original with the State, the idea of Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of schools. Leaders in school work have pronounced it the greatest step in country school methods in more than half a century. There is no expense to the teacher. The State will pay out about \$5000, of which \$1200 will be for instructors, \$1000 for travel and the rest for subsistence. The conference is called the school of leaders.

### Maine Rural Population

MAINE—One hundred school-teachers in Maine are being trained, at the expense of the State, for further efficiency in rural teaching.

### RURAL TEACHERS WILL BE TRAINED

State of Maine Plans Program

### of Community Improvement and Better Country Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CASTINE, Maine—One hundred school-teachers in Maine are being trained, at the expense of the State, for further efficiency in rural teaching.

The selections have been made with great care by the state superintendent of schools and the group now here represents the most progressive engaged in the work.

### DETROIT STOCK SALES STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Michigan Securities Commission has announced that all exhibitions and "ballyhoo" methods of selling oil and other stocks in the State will be prohibited. The ruling applies to such cases of recent date in Detroit where vacant rooms were secured and miniature wells, with the "smell of the oil," were set up and run by electricity to attract buyers, while cribs were placed outside to gather in the "prospects."

## NEW MEXICO ASKS CORRECTION OF LINE

Suit Brought Against Colorado on Ground That Southern Boundary Does Not Follow Parallel That Congress Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—On the ground that the southern boundary line of Colorado does not follow the thirty-seventh parallel, the line fixed by Congress when Colorado was admitted to the Union, New Mexico recently filed a suit against Colorado in the United States Supreme Court asking for a correction of the line in accordance with a survey made for the government by Howard B. Carpenter in 1908.

Granting of the claim would mean the ceding of a strip of land about half a mile wide by Colorado from almost its eastern to its western line, including the town of Edith. The suit is the culmination of a dispute of many years' standing. The present line, upon which land surveys in both states are based, was established in 1868. The Carpenter survey, it is alleged, disclosed that the original boundary line runs north of the thirty-seventh parallel in many localities, especially in what is known as Conejos, Archuleta and Laplata counties.

Colorado land board and state officials profess not to be troubled by the suit, in view of the fact that former President Roosevelt in 1908 vetoed a joint Senate resolution confirming the Carpenter survey. Furnished with a copy of the Carpenter survey, engineers for Colorado, under the direction of Attorney-General Keyes, are to begin checking to ascertain exactly how much land Colorado would lose in case of an adverse decision.

### RESIGNATION ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—The day of "wild-cat" subdivisions in California are to be ended by the enforcement of the new law, passed at the urge of San Bernardino County officials because this county has in the past suffered from this class of exploitation, which requires that before a subdivision of property into lots is approved for record by the supervisor, it must first be inspected and approved by the county assessor and county surveyor.

### FLASHY STOCK SALES STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Michigan Securities Commission has announced that all exhibitions and "ballyhoo" methods of selling oil and other stocks in the State will be prohibited. The ruling applies to such cases of recent date in Detroit where vacant rooms were secured and miniature wells, with the "smell of the oil," were set up and run by electricity to attract buyers, while cribs were placed outside to gather in the "prospects."

### THE ROSENBAUM CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

## NEW! DISTINCTIVE FALL FROCKS

WOMEN'S and small women's distinctively styled new Fall Frock, shown in Satin, Georgette, Serge and Tricotine. Models that cleverly interpret the Mode for the coming autumn. Priced at

25.00 to 175.00

—Women's and Small Women's Frock, Sixth Floor.

### AUGUST SALE OF

## Furs

We'll appreciate the opportunity of showing you just what this occasion means—extent and class of stocks—and decided advantages of the August Sale prices. Will you test this?

## Boggs & Buhl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.



## Joseph Horne Co.

PITTSBURGH

Silk Moire Bags—\$2.95  
Special for the Week Beginning Monday, Aug. 4

Several attractive shapes, tassel trimmed, in black and navy. Especially appropriate for late Summer and early Fall.

Main Floor

### Oswald Werner & Sons Co.

Dyeing and Cleaning

Rugs, Carpets, Furniture,

Portieres, Curtains

Clothing of all descriptions

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STRIKING CHANGES  
IN MARKET PRICES

Quotations of Industrial Shares  
on the New York Exchange  
Undergo a Remarkable Ap-  
preciation in Five-Year Period

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Wednesday marked the fifth anniversary of the closing of all financial markets, an event occasioned by the start of the world war. It was on July 30, 1914, after ominous war clouds had completely enveloped Wall Street, that representative stocks tumbled, anywhere from six to two dozen points, and the day's closing song sounded a suspension of New York Stock Exchange trading until the following mid-December.

No factor in history has been such a powerful influence on the stock market as the late war. A glance at present stock quotations and contrasting them with those of July, 1914, shows the far-reaching effect of the war, albeit the changes are far from uniform.

Naturally prices of industrial stocks—especially of those companies which made hay while the sun was shining and which appear today to be on the eve of new prosperity—show extraordinary enhancement. The greatest movement is perhaps fittingly represented by Bethlehem Steel and General Motors, but hardly less spectacular gains are shown by shipping and many other specialty stocks. Railroad and public utility issues show the ill effects of doubts regarding a solution of the great problems facing the whole transportation system of the country as a result of the war.

The most striking changes in stock market prices from 1914 to 1919 are pictured below:

\*Ex-dividend.

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
July 30, 1914, Net	59.54	59.60	59.54	59.60
1914-1918 change	57%	57%	57%	57%
American Car & Fy	418	418	418	418
Am Hide & Leather	177	177	177	177
Am Locomotive	204	204	204	204
INDUSTRIALS	521	521	521	521
American Smelting	521	521	521	521
Anacoma Woolen	12	12	12	12
Atlantic Gulf & W	50	50	50	50
Baldwin Locomotive	41	41	41	41
Bethlehem Steel	30	30	30	30
Central Leather	114	114	114	114
Cors Prods	121	121	121	121
Crucible	115	115	115	115
General Motors	575	575	575	575
Int Harvester	82	82	82	82
Int Mar Marine	3	3	3	3
Mexican Petroleum	53	53	53	53
Repub Iron & Steel	184	184	184	184
Studebaker	20	20	20	20
Texas Co	113	113	113	113
U S Rubber	111	111	111	111
U S Steel	112	112	112	112
Utah Copper	92	92	92	92
Westinghouse	56	56	56	56
Willys-Over	38	38	38	38
Total sales	1,202,900	1,202,900	1,202,900	1,202,900

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 31st	59.54	59.60	59.54	59.60
Lib 1st 4th	59.54	59.60	59.54	59.60
Lib 2d 4th	59.54	59.60	59.54	59.60
Lib 3d 4th	59.54	59.60	59.54	59.60
Victory 31st	42.12	42.14	42.04	42.04
Victory 31st	59.54	59.54	59.54	59.54
Lib 1st 4th	42.12	42.14	42.04	42.04
Lib 2d 4th	42.12	42.14	42.04	42.04

## DIVIDENDS

The Freeport Texas Company declared a special dividend of \$1, payable Aug. 20 to stock of record Aug. 11.

The Southern Pipe Line Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$5, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 15.

The Consolidated Gas Company of New York has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 12.

The Jefferson Coal & Iron Company declared the preferred usual semi-annual dividend of \$2.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 11.

The directors of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., of London, have recommended a final dividend of 20 per cent on the ordinary shares and 15 per cent on the preference shares.

The National Lead Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock and of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock. The preferred dividend is payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 22, and the dividend on the common stock is payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 12.

The American Radiator Company declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 22.

This issue has been on a 12 per cent per annum basis for some time.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock was also declared, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 7.

FRENCH BILLS WILL  
SOON BE OFFERED

NEW YORK. Following is a statement given out at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. in connection with the proposed offering of French Treasury bills to be made within the next week or two:

The Treasury of the French Republic has completed arrangements for the handling of its 60 and 90-day bills similar to the sale of the British Treasury bills which have been current in this market for the last two years.

At present the French Treasury contemplates the issuance of its bills not to exceed \$50,000,000 with a maximum weekly maturity of not over \$5,000,000.

The rate at which these bills will be sold will depend upon money market conditions. The French Treasury has, of course, fully acquainted the officials of the United States Treasury at Washington with its plans."

The offering of these French bills is not in anticipation of any big financing and has nothing whatever to do with industrial credits. It is purely a governmental matter.

## BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England follows:

Total reserve ... £27,477,000 Decrease ... £400,000

Bullion ... 79,387,000 " 493,000

Other securities ... £8,414,000 " 1,000,000

Other deposits ... £1,745,000 " 118,000

Public deposits ... £16,564,000 " 5,659,000

Govt securities ... £17,881,000 " 1,805,000

\*Increase.

The proportion of the bank's reserve liabilities is now 20.40 per cent,

compared with 19.67 per cent last

week and compares with a decline

from 17% to 15 1/2 per cent in the corresponding week last year.

Clearings through the London banks for the week were £712,190,000 compared with £542,590,000 last week and £406,475,000 for the corresponding week last year.

Decades in the New York stock market in the late trading yesterday were attributed to higher call money rates.

Losses for the day ranged from 1 to more than 5 points for many active issues.

The industrial stocks were among the weakest.

Stromberg closed with a net loss of 3 1/2.

General Motors 2 1/2.

Crucible 3 1/2.

Bethlehem 4 1/2.

U.S. Steel 2 1/2.

American Locomotive 2 1/2.

On the Boston exchange Punti-

Royal 4 1/2, Old Dominion 2 1/2, Isle

Fairbanks 1 1/2.

On the New York exchange Punti-

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Fairbanks 1 1/2.

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On the Boston exchange Punti-

# THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Garden Clubs for Women

A pleasant feature of the new garden movement in America is found in the organization of women who are fond of flowers into garden clubs. The number of such clubs is constantly growing, and, as a natural result, the gardens of the country are improving. There is not so large a class of women garden makers in the United States who may be called experts, as there is across the water, but with the organized movement now under way for the study of garden subjects, and the encouragement of experimental work, the time will soon come when garden making of an advanced type will be reckoned as a highly desirable accomplishment. This is quite aside from the professional aspect of the subject, which is leading many young women to take up the study of landscape architecture, and which has brought about the establishment of several garden schools for young women.

One of the most active garden clubs is found at Flushing, Long Island. It was organized by Mrs. John Walton Paris, who is still its president. Its purpose is simply to bring about the beautifying of the home grounds and the improving of the appearance of the town. But its activities have been increased, until they cover a wide range. What it is doing indicates the kind of work to which the formation of garden clubs leads. It has given flower shows, established a bird sanctuary, conducted a Saturday plant and flower market, and has done much work to increase food production during the war.

It is quite possible for a garden club to start out with too ambitious a program. Experience has proved that it is best to begin in a small way and to grow by grasping the opportunities that present themselves, one by one. It is always a source of satisfaction for a garden enthusiast to share with others the plants which he has grown and tended with his own hands. This free sharing of one's garden-bounty is made easy, when a company of women are linked together in even a loose organization, if they have one common purpose in the growing of beautiful plants.

In the fall, the members of a garden club often carry on a sort of informal exchange which results in more complete gardens all around, with practically no expense. It is usually possible for the members of garden clubs to obtain special rates on plants, fertilizers, and other garden material, simply because they are able to purchase in quantities. In the same way, they are able to obtain the advice of experts in laying out their garden plots and in making the proper combinations of colors.

There is an excellent club of women enthusiasts at Fairfield, Connecticut. There is also a garden of more than common excellence, as well as extensive proportions, in the town. This season the members of the club have been given permission to take walks at intervals through the grounds, having had with them an expert of long experience who has pointed out the reasons for different groupings, who has told about the culture of the various plants seen, and has answered all questions of members as best he could. This has been a great help to each member of the club, in her own garden work.

Some garden clubs have their meetings only in the summer. This is especially true at places like Lenox, Massachusetts, and Litchfield, Connecticut, where there are summer colonies. The members of the clubs in these places are so scattered in the winter that they cannot conveniently get together. Accordingly, they arrange for lectures either indoors or on the lawn, at intervals during the gardening season. Other clubs have lecture courses which last through the winter. Sometimes the lectures are given by experts in different lines on specific topics, while others lantern slides are used for illustrated lectures of a more general character. All this serves to increase the interest of the women who are fortunate enough to belong to these clubs, in the cultivation of beautiful flowers along systematic and intelligent lines.

All in all, this movement which has won the enthusiastic interest of thousands of women, is certain to go far in putting garden making on a higher plane in America, and in increasing the amount of planting done, which things have their part, of course, in making a more beautiful land.

## The Framing of Pictures

The tall man with the eyes of a dreamer took the portrait, out of my hand, and laid it down carefully on a dust-colored mat. "That is a lovely picture," he said, picking up and scanning the water color, "very lovely."

I did not say anything, though I had to exercise some restraint not to ask him what kind of a frame it needed. I had been referred to this little shop, on a side street in the American metropolis, and told that the owner knew a great deal about the framing of pictures. I knew nothing at all, but I was destined to know considerably before I left the shop.

He continued to gaze at the picture in his hand, as a matter of fact, she was not lovely to look upon, though there doubtless was something about the composition of the picture, unseen to my eyes, which he beheld. It was an old-fashioned line and wash water color portrait of a great-aunt of mine, a faintly tinted picture, like the faces one used to see in the colored prints,

of the old magazines. After a moment or two more, he said, rather slowly and as if he were trying to ask the question offhand, but not succeeding at all in hiding his concern, "Have you any choice as to the frame?"

I really had not, and I had come into the store with the words almost on my lips; but the man behind the counter interested me and I thought I would "play pretend," as we used to do when we were children, and lead him on.

"Well," I said in my firmest manner, "how do you think a heavy black frame would look?"

But I could not go on with my pretense, for the kind man really looked too pained for me to be insistent in what I am sure to him was monstrous taste.

"I would not choose black for this one, madam," he said gently, and then he smiled, a quick, persuasive smile, like a child's, not at all like a dreamer. His eyes and his smile did not correspond. Still smiling, he offered to show me some frames that he thought would specially suit this particular portrait. I had not the heart to dissemble any further; it seemed like a mild kind of torture, and I realized that my ignorance was not, after all, anything to be playful over. So I offered:

"I think I am willing to leave the framing to you." I was as meek as he had been gentle. He was too well trained and too used, of course, to the vagaries of his customers to show his relief. But I felt it. I knew that, to him, it was almost as if he had rescued something precious from a wretched fate. He only nodded his head gravely, and began to take from the shallow drawers behind the counter one frame after another. He made no false movements; he was deliberate, yet confident. It was as if he were saying: "This will do and this also; this will bring out the color of her hair; this will soften the rather harsh outline; this will—why this one will do all that a frame should do." And it did; but, before I could quite see it, he had to try them all, telling me just why he would choose the one that he had selected. The moment he knew that the selection was to be left to him. The frame that he had told me would bring out the color of the lady's hair took my fancy immediately, not because it brought out the desired color but, rather, on account of a charming little bead-like effect round its outer edge. There was no logical reason for that bead-like edging so possessing me that it seemed as if no frame without it would be a proper one; and then, too, I had given my word to the patient gentleman that I would leave it to him. Still I persisted:

"I think I like that frame the best, and you say it brings out her hair beautifully. After all, the hair is the prettiest thing about the picture; so why not have that frame?"

"I think I can best tell you why by showing you this one, the one that I would select. It will plead its own case," he said confidently, as one states a self-evident fact. And, indeed, he was right. The instant the oval frame, with its almost indistinct line of black round the inner oval and its raised border of lined gilt, was put over the portrait, I knew that he was right.

"How did you know?" I asked, looking at the many frames round us, and knowing that the drawers contained numerous others.

"I do not know how it has come about, if it has come about. But I have been doing this, madam, for 30 years. From the first day I started, the framing of each picture has been to me an individual achievement. Often I realize that there is much about this work of which I know little. You see, no two are alike, really, though that may seem exaggerated to one who has not studied the meaning of the framing of pictures," and again he smiled, this time like a dreamer. Perhaps he was thinking of the first picture he had framed, or maybe of this last.

My great-aunt really did appear to be "very lovely," and I had much more admiration for her than when I had come into the shop, knowing nothing at all about the framing of pictures.

## Keeping Supplies Fresh Without Ice

Evaporation is such a successful method of keeping food and beverages cool that it should be brought to the attention of those who may have forgotten about it, or perhaps never used it in any way. The "white monkey" water bottle with which many of us are familiar is the picturesque clay bottle which is slightly porous, and so widely used in the tropics—is a well-known example of this method of cooling without ice. Many modern bungalows now boast of a "white monkey" on the piazza, hanging in a shady spot and filled with the coolest drinking water, ready for use at all times of the day. Evaporation is plainly noticeable in this connection, for the outside of the bottle shows a slight moisture continually.

Housekeepers and campers, who find themselves without ice in warm weather, may keep their perishable supplies fresh by placing them in bottles, and incasing them in a soft, white, porous cloth which has been dipped in water. The bottle is then tied with string, part of the rag used to cover the opening of the bottle, and the whole attached so as to hang in an open window or out of doors, in the shade. The evaporation will insure the preservation of the contents, and, in the case of butter, it will be found quite hard even in very warm weather.

He continued to gaze at the picture in his hand, as a matter of fact, she was not lovely to look upon, though there doubtless was something about the composition of the picture, unseen to my eyes, which he beheld. It was an old-fashioned line and wash water color portrait of a great-aunt of mine, a faintly tinted picture, like the faces one used to see in the colored prints,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An organdy frock for the schoolgirl

## A Frock for Summer Days

Here is a dainty summer afternoon frock, for the schoolgirl, which looks as cool and comfortable as it is pretty. The material is organdy, crisp and sheer and fresh. The frills which edge the collar, reaching to the waistline at each side of the front, the turned-back cuffs on the wide sleeves which outline the bottom of the skirt and also adorn the deep tucks which encircle it, save for the accordion-plaited panel which extends from neck to lower edge of the skirt in front, are of the organdy itself. The one note of contrast in the gown is struck by the girdle of narrow ribbon, which is tied with streaming ends in front.

Such a frock would be lovely made of orchid colored organdy and finished with a girlish of inch-wide, picot-edge grosgrain ribbon of a pale blue hue. Or one might choose pale pink organdy and use a rich deep rose-colored ribbon with it. Still another attractive combination would be cream with orange ribbon.

Obviously, as the illustration shows, the hat to wear with such a dainty gown should be a broad-brimmed, rose-trimmed affair, as this young lady is holding in her hand. It may be of the ever-popular leghorn or any lightweight straw or fancy hat braid—nothing heavy would be suitable—or it may be of white organdy or of organdy to match the dress. The hue of the ribbon girdle might well be matched in the flowers of the hat.

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## Roof Dwelling in New York City

"Let's make it Monday night, then, and remember that I live on the roof now," said the artist to the friend who was coming to see her, in her new studio overlooking the Hudson. A visit to this particular friend was always an interesting experience, so it was with high expectations, regarding the appearance of the new home, that she ascended in the elevator, on the appointed evening, and got out at the top floor, the twelfth in this case.

"This is the most attractive place I have ever seen!" exclaimed the visitor sincerely, as she discovered more and more lovely things. Sitting on the day bed, with Billy Boy curled at the foot, she saw the side of the room from which she had entered. The walls were lined with low bookshelves, painted a soft gray to match the woodwork, and filled with gayly bound volumes. Several iron candlesticks broke up the severe line of the top, and a canary silk scarf was draped effectively at one corner of the shelf. Several interesting pieces of pottery and a curious fan completed the decorations of these shelves. An old Paisley shawl, the pride of the artist, had been put to good advantage as covering for a screen frame, and was placed in front of a door leading to a small room adjoining the studio. Sconces, in which green candles had dripped wax stalactites of fantastic shapes suspended from the cups, were placed about the walls to advantage. Upon one open wall space hung the artist's most cherished possession, a sampler which her mother had made as an eight-year-old child, the alphabets and her name embroidered in cross-stitching in various colorings.

Thoroughly ashamed of her unwillingness to follow directions, the seeker merely did his bidding, and soon discovered herself on a sunshiny roof, swept by river breezes and facing a neatly built apartment, closely resembling a small cottage except that it was finished with waterproofing of dull hue. In response to the knocker, she found herself welcomed into one of the most attractive rooms she had ever seen, the home of the artist and her snowy Spitz. "How perfect this is!" she exclaimed, as she stood for a moment in the doorway, delighted with the tiny fairytale on the roof top.

The large room was lighted at the south by three generous windows, and at the north by an overhead skylight which gave just the proper degree of steady light for painting. A door opposite on the west side, gave access to a charming outdoor inclosure, overlooking the river for miles in both directions, and separated from the rest of the roof by a high screen lattice-work. The walls had been left cream in color and quite rough in texture, and the woodwork painted a soft gray, against which the colors the artist loved were allowed to have full play. An old, hand-carved Welsh dresser, of the time of Queen Anne, stood on the left side of the room as one entered, from which point it was shown to best advantage. The open face of this sideboard was made gay with an array of old blue and white English china, over which two wrought-iron candlesticks, holding exceptionally tall candles, mounted guard. A mahogany lowboy, with a small pier mirror suspended above it, its fastening cord knotted at top and its two long ends finished with tassels which fell at graceful intervals below, was the interest center of the other side. Candlesticks similar to the others, though somewhat smaller, fitted with small candles, were on the bureau also.

A large mahogany day bed was placed across the middle of the room, near the far door, across which was spread black satin cover, splashed with two or three disks of emerald green, appliquéd at intervals, which gave the whole composition harmonic balance. A large model stand, rectangular wooden box about two feet high, painted gray and splashed with emerald to match the cover, occupied the space under the south windows, and served as a spacious table for a row of current magazines, laid in orderly fashion upon it. The easel, which stood under the skylight at the opposite end of the studio, was always kept covered with a beautiful silk shawl when not in use, for the hostess does not like to make people feel conscious of her workshop when they come to see her. A low mahogany sewing table, standing near by, is now put to the practical use of holding tubes of brilliant paint in its substantial drawers, all of which are shut out of view when not in use, and only the top, with its cheerful lamp and lacquer box containing com-

partments for sweetmeats remains in evidence during leisure hours. The lamp, like the rest of the apartment, is unusual enough to warrant description, having its rose lining of soft silk draped with two loose squares of canary chiffon placed so that the ends fall at regular intervals about the shade foundation. The corners of the chiffon are finished with carved jade beads of delicate outline, which add just the right oriental note to the whole.

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## A Generous Food Plant

Did you ever hear of the yuca, called also the manioc or cassava plant, which grows to a height of some six feet and furnishes three or four articles of food? Calling it "manioc," Herbert J. Spinden, of the American Museum of Natural History, who has spent much time in Central and South America, has recently described the plant and its generous contribution to the food of the world. According to Mr. Spinden, the juicy roots of the yuca or manioc, which is an inferior grade. The process of making the meal is most primitive, consisting of grating the manioc roots upon a board, set with rock crystals. Next the grated meal is subjected to high pressure, in order to remove the poisonous juice, the Indians accomplishing this by stuffing the meal into basket tube, which is then stretched out so that its volume is decreased and a really tremendous pressure exerted.

This fluid squeezed out through the basket work into pottery jars, the meal is removed from the tube and thin cakes or wafers are made of it, baked upon griddles and slightly browned on each side. These will keep for a long time and are said to be excellent food. The method of making them is rather curious; instead of mixing the meal with water, they simply sprinkle it over the top of the griddle, letting cohesion result from a sort of melting process. In tropical countries, the manioc meal is used for making various other dishes.

Starch, a condiment, and tapioca are the other food products yielded by the yuca. The starch is extracted from what is called the poisonous fluid—or, rather, it is allowed to settle in the pottery jars and the fluid is then poured off. This is said to command a higher price than cornstarch in the tropics. Next the juice is heated to a point considered sufficient to destroy the poison in it, and then it is used as a condiment, the name cassareep being given to it. This is said to serve as a base for various table sauces and for the soup known as Philadelphia pepper pot. By heating the starch while it is moist, tapioca is produced.

According to Mr. Spinden, the yuca or manioc has an immense food value and could be used to great advantage as a substitute ration. The crop, he says, is one that could be obtained in a short time and in tremendous quantities. He believes, however, that much education would be necessary before the general public could be brought to use it.

## MORTON'S SALT

When it Rains  
MORTON'S SALT  
ARTWORK

## THE PROPAGATION OF TREES

By The Christian Science Monitor special agricultural correspondent

**LONDON, ENGLAND**—Many people who from time to time have enjoyed the fragrant perfume and shade of trees, especially those of our native pine forests, have little or no idea of the process by which our common forest trees are propagated. In fact, natives of the northern areas of Great Britain, although they have been in the closest touch with their native pines from childhood onward, have never examined a seed or recognized a natural seedling. They have all along been accustomed to see young transplants of two, three, and four years brought from the home nursery, or often from some large tree-raising nursery, and, although they have sometimes assisted at the planting, when gangs have been organized on large estates for the afforestation of suitable areas, they have never investigated the early stages of the tiny seedlings or even seen an actual seed.

This is not to be greatly wondered at, as the collection and extraction of native forest tree seeds have been in the hands of a few large northern firms who have specialized in the business and employed a comparatively small number of local hands. The flowers of forest trees are in most cases small and not of a brilliant color; therefore they often escape the eyes of the casual observer. The pollen is distributed by insects and wind, and, in densely wooded areas, the quantity of sulphur-colored pollen held in suspension in the air at the flowering season is often very large, provided the climatic conditions are favorable.

### Why Rain Is Sometimes Yellow

This is particularly true in the vicinity of large pine forests, and the writer as a boy in the north of Scotland was quite familiar with the phenomenon of yellow rain which often occurs in June when a thunderstorm takes place after a period of dry weather. The pollen is brought down with the rain and flows in yellow streams at the sides of the roads, till a yellow deposit is left at the margins of the current. The writer has also heard the old wiseacres' remark, viz., that it was little wonder a thunder-storm should take place with "such an accumulation of sulphur" in the atmosphere. This gives some idea of the ignorance prevalent with regard to local botanical conditions.

Most forest trees set seed very freely, but the yield varies from year to year, according to the season, the weather at the pollination period and during the autumn being a determining factor with regard to setting and maturing. Some trees, as the beech, do not produce crops of seed every year, but every four years. Then there is the risk that the seed year may be rendered a blank owing to unfavorable climatic conditions. It seldom occurs that the oak yields two heavy acorn crops two years in succession. The most highly concentrated sap in the tree goes toward the production of seed, and after a heavy crop there is generally a year or two of rest; then comes a heavy seed yield again.

### English Climate Unfavorable

Some introduced trees never produce seed in England. Amongst these may be noted the common lime (*Lilia Europa*) which, frequented by bees and insects when in flower even more than most trees, never sets seed. This is no doubt due to the unsuitability of the English climate, as seed matures in the usual way on the Continent. Trees of this description are usually raised in England by a process of layering. Stools are carefully planted in the home nursery, and the young shoots are pegged down under the soil each season and cut away the following spring, when it is found that they have produced roots, can be planted in rows, and grown on.

Some seeds, such as hornbeam and thorn, require to be collected and potted amongst sand (stratified) to get rid of the fleshy part and soften the hard casement by which the kernel is surrounded. Others, such as sycamore and ash, may be sown direct the same autumn as they are collected. One of the smallest and lightest forest tree seeds is that of birch, and this is carried by wind considerable distances. Although birch seed is easy to collect, it is often difficult to germinate when sown in nursery beds. It requires almost no covering of soil, and, unless moisture can be retained in the surface layer during the germinating period, the whole operation is often a failure. Nevertheless, the seedlings come up naturally, and by the thousand, in some parts of Ireland and in the Scottish moors, where the seeds have been carried by wind and are self-sown.

### The Regrowth of Pine Forests

Before proceeding to describe the collection and extraction of pine seeds, it may be interesting to state that there exists such a process as natural regeneration, where the seed falls and the seedlings come up naturally and only require thinning out later. This takes place with oak, beech, sycamore, and ash when the soil conditions below the parent trees are favorable for germination. The same process is sometimes carried out with pines, when a mature area is felled. Parent trees are left standing, and from these the seeds fall naturally and come up as young seedlings, thus afforesting the felled area.

The seed of all conifers is held in what are termed "cones," which are really inflorescences formed into a hard, woody conical body, made up of a series of scales overlapping each other. These cones begin forming in early summer and mature in autumn. The collecting of the cones is usually done by women and boys, who remove them from the trees during the winter months.

Areas where timber is being felled are usually selected for this process so that the cones can be picked from the ground without the aid of long ladders. The women and boys are usually paid by the bushel of picked cones, and the price varies from \$d. to 1s. 3d. per bushel in the case of Scotch pine, to slightly more in the case of larch. The average yield of seed per bushel may be anything from six to nine ounces. The writer has superintended a large collection where, in good seed year, an average of 10 ounces per bushel was obtained. The cones are usually placed in two-bushel bags, and stored away in a dry shed pending extracting operations.

### The Seedling Pine

Seed merchants in the north, who specialize in seeds of the native pines, have special kilns for drying the cones. Various substances are used as fuel for firing, but by far the most satisfactory is anthracite coal, which is smokeless and keeps up a strong body of heat without serious fluctuations. After the kilns have been filled and the fire lit, the temperature may be allowed to rise to 120° Fahrenheit for the first 48 hours; after several hours heating, the cones begin to crack and to open out. At the end of 48 hours, it is advisable to reduce the temperature slightly. In any case it must not be increased; otherwise, the seeds which begin to drop out may become roasted. At the end of 96 hours from the commencement of the heating, the cones should be well opened, but this depends to a great extent on the sample as to whether there are many young cones in the batch. The latter take a longer time to dry and open; and when the sample is mixed, longer time must be given if it is desired to obtain the maximum quantity of seed per bushel.

When the cones are dry and perfectly open they are removed from the kiln and passed over a riddle, which allows the seed to drop through, but keeps back the cones. The kiln is again filled with another batch of cones, and the process of heating proceeded with afresh. After the seed has been got out of the cones, it is spread in a layer three to four inches deep on a stone or wooden floor. Each seed at this stage is attached to a wing, which assists its distribution when falling from the cones on high trees, but for the sake of reducing the bulk and to facilitate sowing, it is well to remove the wings. The seed in the layer already referred to is then damped with a watering can and hose, and allowed to lie for 12 hours with an occasional turning, until it has again become dry. Then it is ready for "rubbing down."

### "Winnowing" the Chaff

This is done by women and boys, who pass the seeds through their hands, subjecting them to the rubbing process. The wings, rendered very brittle by damping and drying, are easily broken. When the seed has been subjected to this process two or three times, it is ready for dressing, which means that it is placed in the hopper of a special winnowing machine with suitable riddles. The broken portions of the wings are driven off by the blast in much the same way as chaff is driven off in the winnowing of corn. Along with the wings goes all the light seed, while the plump seed passes down through the riddles and is delivered in two grades at the base of the machine.

The seed is now bagged up into the desired quantities, and stored away for sowing in spring. New seed usually gives the best germination, but it has considerable vitality and can be kept over for two seasons.

The foregoing processes apply to all the pines, *Picea*, *Abies* and *Douglasii* families alike. Some, by reason of the hardness of the cones, take a longer heating period; as, for instance, *Pinus*, the cluster pine, which is used very largely in the sand dunes of France and other parts of the Continent but not widely grown as timber in Britain.

The collection of larch cones is carried out in several places in the north of Scotland, but the well-known Dunkeld larches on the Duke of Atholl's estate in the valley of the Tay have long been famous as seed-collecting areas. Larch cones are more difficult to open than those already described. They require to be soaked in water and then dried rapidly, some of the leading extractors having special machinery consisting of spiked high-speed rotary drums, which tear the cones asunder. The liberated seed is then dressed and bagged in a manner similar to that of the *Pinus* section.

### Standards of Germination

The dried cones make excellent fire-lighters, and are eagerly sought after by the villagers in forest areas. They contain a considerable amount of resin, and, when dry, require only the application of a lighted match to insure a rapid combustion. Where large quantities of cones are dried, they are often used for firing the kiln, along with a certain amount of coal. Otherwise, they rapidly accumulate, and take up large storage space. The standard of germination for Scotch pine is often 90 per cent and over, but in the case of larch it is much lower, usually ranging from 50 to 70 per cent.

Corsican and Austrian pine germinate well over 80 per cent, while Norway spruce will often give a still higher germination. Douglas pine on the other hand, does not give such a high standard of germination, and often comes in about 50 to 60 per cent. Most of the pine family give the largest seed yields when they have reached maturity. There is every likelihood that collectors of cones and extractors of seed will have a busy time for several winters, as there are no stocks of seed in the country, and afforestation will have to take a foremost place in the reconstruction program of the future of Great Britain.

## MANY MAHOGANY TREES IN PANAMA

**LARGE QUANTITIES OF THE VALUABLE TIMBER AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT FOR MORE THAN 30 MILES ON EACH SIDE OF THE CANAL**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE**—The question as to whether the mahogany of Panama is the same tree as that known in other parts of the West Indies and of Central America has been a subject of discussion among timber men on the isthmus, as well as natural scientists, for some time. The latest information would seem to indicate that the Panama mahogany is a variety closely allied to that well known to the trade in the United States as Honduras mahogany.

Dr. O. F. Cook of the United States Department of Agriculture, in his book on the plants of Porto Rico, states that the original, or the true, mahogany, the botanical name of which is *Swietenia Mahogani*, was found originally in Florida, the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, and Trinidad. It seems probable that this West Indian tree gave the trade name to all of these trees whose timber is so similar as to be almost indistinguishable except by expert examination; but from a strictly botanical point of view, the West Indian tree differs from the one in Honduras, and the one in Honduras is now believed to be practically identical with those in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

**HONDURAS TREE THE STANDARD**

As Honduras mahogany is regarded as a standard in the timber trade, and is accepted universally as the real article, notwithstanding the fact that it is not botanically the real mahogany, it may be said, therefore, that the Panama variety is of the same species as that in Honduras, and, therefore, a true mahogany in the trade sense of the word, although not identical with the *Swietenia Mahogani* of the West Indies.

The common native name for mahogany is *caoba*, a name stated to have originated in Haiti and to be of Indian derivation. It is used, however, by the Spanish natives of Central America, and it is the common term applied to the tree in Panama. The Central American mahogany is stated by Dr. Henry Pittier, probably the most eminent botanical authority of Central America, to belong to the family of the Meliaceae, and he gives two species of the trees as *Guarea Caoba* and *Carapa Gualeensis*. The French name for mahogany in Martinique and Haiti is *acajou*. Dr. Cook states that a *Guarea* is found in Porto Rico, where it is also called *acajou*, and is the same class as the mahogany. Nearly 200 feet high.

The mahogany of Panama is a tree sometimes reaching a height of nearly 200 feet and six feet thick. It often grows in clumps so that it is not uncommon to find it to the number of 10,000 large trees to the square mile. Such a forest of mahogany, however, is rare, although there are occasionally places of this sort. As a general rule, the mahogany occurs in scattered clumps, so that an average of two or three such big trees as those above mentioned per acre is the most that timber men would expect to find.

There has been a considerable amount of mahogany exported from Panama, but the resources of the country are not at all exhausted, and at a distance of more than 30 miles on each side of the canal there are large quantities still available. The getting out of the mahogany is comparatively easy, because of the large number of small rivers running from the mountains to the sea throughout the whole of the republic, enabling timber men to float the timber down these streams to the sea at the height of the rainy season.

The scarcity of labor may be said to be the principal reason why the mahogany resources of Panama have not been more developed. There are old houses in Panama built of this wood, where the timber has stood the test of time for more than a century.

### MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT IS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**CLEVELAND**, Ohio.—A new turbine plant municipal lighting establishment has just been put into operation. The new facilities will give municipal light to 5,000 additional homes before the end of the year and with the prospective expenditure of about \$500,000 more, lines will be extended serving another 10,000 homes. Bonds are expected to be issued by the city to pay for building of lines as soon as the proper authority can be obtained.

An official opening of the improved municipal plant took place on July 12 when official and continuous operations of the 15,000 kilowatt generators started. A 6000 horsepower boiler has been installed and building room is to be provided for an additional 50,000 kilowatt generator. The present city rate is 3 cents a kilowatt, while the privately owned illuminating company varies in its charges all the way from 5 to 10 cents per kilowatt, according to a privately arranged scale. A six-room house in the residence district averages about 7 cents per kilowatt.

### REFERENDUM IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

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# EDUCATIONAL

## RECONSTRUCTION AT CAMBRIDGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—The reconstruction of the university has made it necessary to bring up for decision an important point concerning university finance. While many universities in England have received state aid for some time past, at Oxford and Cambridge, except for a few minor grants for special purposes such as agriculture and forestry, the expenditure has been met entirely from the university and college endowments, which are derived from private sources, and from the students' fees. The difficulties of keeping the various departments, particularly those possessing expensive laboratories, in efficient working order, have increased rapidly in the years of war; and now that students are returning in great numbers, with perhaps unusual keenness to learn, it is important that adequate provision shall be made for teaching them.

### The Rising Costs

The wages of assistants and the cost of materials have risen enormously. Recently the Council of the Senate received from the heads of scientific departments a statement showing that some £17,000 annually will be required to meet the increased cost in wages and materials alone, merely to restore these departments to the level they had reached at the outbreak of war; and it is expected that many classes will next October be even more numerously attended than in 1914, so that further expenditure may be necessary.

The same communication draws attention to the stipends of the teaching staffs, and anticipates that these will have to be increased on the average by 50 per cent, if the university is to continue to employ men of the highest ability. The incomes of teachers in Cambridge have never been large ones, and the tendency in recent years has been rather toward their reduction than the reverse, owing to lack of the necessary funds.

For instance, in a recent number of the official university organ, the *Reporter*, one may read that a certain very well-known lecturer, of more than 30 years' experience, is re-appointed at a stipend of £50 a year; the vacancy is announced of a lecture ship in anthropology and embryology at £50, and a hard-worked deputy for a professor receives less than £200 a year. In another number two vacancies are announced in chemistry at £50 and £200 respectively, and a lecturer in forestry is offered £50. It is true that in some cases the holders of these posts will also be fellows of a college, and many receive up to £250 from this source in addition, but this is by no means always the case.

### Insufficient Salaries

It is thus necessary, unless the lecturer possesses some considerable private source of income, for him to spend much of his time in taking private pupils, or in earning money in other ways, and he is consequently not always able to devote as much time as is desirable to research and advanced study. The property of the university paying its teachers living wage cannot be questioned, and, owing to the rise in the cost of living, an increase in stipends is now a point which concerns the efficiency of the university very nearly, since on such stipends as those mentioned, it will often be impossible to induce a man of ability to accept a university post.

In the same memorandum they say that "they trust the Council of the Senate will agree that the provision of additional income for these requirements is very urgent." Indeed it has been said publicly that some departments will be unable to reopen in October unless more money is forthcoming.

Proposals for finding the necessary money fall under four heads: the raising of students' fees, an increase in the college contributions to the university, an extended appeal to rich private friends of the university to whom so much gratitude is already due, and the acceptance of a government grant with such conditions as may be imposed.

### Ways of Increasing Income

Of these, the first two may be excluded at once, both as undesirable, and as inadequate to yield the necessary sum. The present moment does not seem suitable for any considerable increase in fees, when so many undergraduates are returning four or five years older than the age at which the university is usually entered, many of them married, and nearly all anxious to complete their courses so that they may enter their chosen profession as soon as possible. And very few of the colleges could make a substantial increase in their contributions on their present incomes without impairing the college life.

At the discussion held on May 13 there were eight speakers in favor of an immediate application to the government and three against. It was contended that it would be much better first to make an appeal for money to private friends, and then only in the event of failure to apply to the government in the last resort; indeed, one speaker, who described his experience of control by the Board of Education, maintained that "it might be better for our universities to struggle on in comparative poverty rather than yield to the temptation of affluence coupled with state control."

But Sir J. J. Thomson, who declared himself a convert to the proposal to obtain a grant, argued that though he might himself dislike receiving government money, he disliked the idea of an inefficient university still more. He pointed out that the alternative of appealing to private individuals was not likely to succeed unless the government aid, with the accompanying possibility of control, was at any rate given a trial. They might say that if

government aid had been offered, the university ought not to reject it, and then appeal to private friends for the money.

Mr. Fisher had stated that he fully appreciated the vital importance of autonomy in educational matters in the university, yet some speakers feared that Cambridge might be subjected to undesirable interference by unwise officials. Even if Mr. Fisher were permanently the Minister of Education, one speaker said he believed that officialdom would be too strong for him; and the university ought not to risk the prospect of coming under the control of a future Labor government by accepting their money.

### Objections to State Aid

But this was not a view generally held. Sir J. J. Thomson believed that the feeling in favor of university autonomy was spreading among members even of the Labor Party. Professor Pope and others considered that the government could always control the universities if it wished to do so, and the present time when the Minister of Education was himself a man of wide sympathy and education, was a very good time for inviting the government inquiry. And experience of the form taken by government control now exercised in the case of those universities in receipt of Treasury grants was very favorable. A grant has been made every five years, and at the end of the period a standing committee inspects the university and reports on the expenditure of the grant, and the money has been wisely spent, the grant is continued or even increased. All those whom Sir J. J. Thomson had consulted said that they had been left perfectly free, that no pressure had been exercised on them at all, and that the money had been given practically without conditions. The possibility of control doubtless exists, but experience shows that it has been exercised wisely in the past, and it does not seem likely that it will be any less wisely exercised if the university accepts the government grant than if they do not.

One speaker who had been at a government experimental station during the war, gave it as his experience of government control that so soon as his department became efficient, the necessary money was forthcoming, and there was no undue interference. Cambridge has, during the war, given proofs of its efficiency in many directions besides the military service of the younger men; the adaptability, technical skill, and initiative of members of the university has been of paramount importance. Cambridge men left their normal occupations and conducted with skill many of the most important of the scientific, engineering, economic, and international problems which arose; many boards of invention and research have been to a large extent staffed and guided by Cambridge lecturers and professors; and past and present members of the science and economics schools have surely done as much as any other single body of men in meeting the national emergency. The present is the right time for an application for government assistance, while Cambridge has many friends among government officials, and before adverse financial circumstances impair the university's power to pay its teachers living wage.

On May 31, the question was put to the Senate for decision, and the Council's proposals were carried somewhat unexpectedly, without opposition. Cambridge may, therefore, expect to receive a temporary grant to meet its immediate needs and to undergo the ordeal of a government inquiry. It is anticipated that when an application for a permanent grant is made in due course, the opponents of the proposals will choose that time to attempt to defeat them.

### ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—There has been a long debate in congregation at Oxford on the new responses statute which provides for exemption from Greek. The only amendment that was carried permits candidates to take both Greek and Latin instead of taking a modern language as one of the other languages. The statute has, however, to pass through yet another stage before compulsory Greek can be considered as abolished.

In convocation a pension was granted, on the motion of the Vice-Chancellor, to Mr. W. B. Gamlen who, for upward of 46 years, has acted as secretary to the curators of the university chest, Oxford. The members of the House stood as a token of respect while the vote was carried in silence.

A number of the British oil companies have agreed to join together in a scheme for endowing a chemical school at Cambridge. The Burmah Oil Company have agreed to contribute £50,000, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company £50,000, the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company £50,000, and Lord Cowdray and Mr. Clive Pearson between them £50,000, making the total £200,000 which is required. Mr. Deterding, who has taken a very great interest in the scheme from the beginning, has offered to make the £200,000 into guineas as his personal contribution. The Vice-Chancellor expressed the thanks of the university for this most magnificent gift.

Presentation Day of London University has once more been observed after an interval of some years. As the War Office is still in possession of the building customarily used for the ceremony, the Albert Hall was taken in order to accommodate the many students past and present. The Vice-Chancellor (Sir Cooper Perry) spoke of the efforts that were being made to meet the needs of those students who had returned and who were anxious to go on with the education that had been interrupted by

the war. For such students the university had made appropriate arrangements in which they were cooperating with the Board of Education and the Ministry of Labor. Most of the teaching staff had now returned.

After the presentation of the successful students to the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, delivered an address in the course of which he said, that they had met to celebrate the resurgence of university life in London after the interruption caused by the war. It was most satisfactory that London University, and the other universities, had never been so full of students as they were today. For the first time in the history of Britain, a large proportion of the male students had experienced the hardest discipline, the sternest schooling that life could offer. The light-hearted aristocracy of the playground was confronted by another aristocracy which had earned merit from the war, and had come back to prepare itself for the duties of civilian life, and was set upon serious business.

Mr. Fisher advised those who were now passing through their university experiences to extract something definite from it. Recalling Samuel Pepys' self-glorification that it had been his good fortune to meet amusing people, he said that that was because Pepys himself was an amusing person, who perhaps took every means to stimulate the amusing qualities of others. So with the students before him. If they looked out for amusement at the university, they would probably obtain amusement; if they looked out for learning, they would obtain learning. But if they made no search for anything in particular, then they would carry away nothing in particular. To those who had received a degree, and were considering what career to choose, he offered this advice: Adopt the calling which in your own view is likely to contribute most effectively to the formation of your own character. Risk everything for that. Do not be tempted by the snug little post, the safe little income; do not lay too much stress on the prudential advice given by your elders. Keep moving on broad lines.

### HINT AT NATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—"History and Education for Citizenship" was the subject of an address delivered recently by Dr. Daniel C. Knowlton of Newark, New Jersey, at Brown University, to the normal school students, and the public-school teachers of Providence. He emphasized the necessity of substituting the idea of social development and change for the instinctive notion of a static world.

Dr. Knowlton represents a joint committee of the American Historical Association, and the National Board for Historical Service, in cooperation with the Commission on a National Program for Education of the National Education Association.

Starting from the idea of education for citizenship, the committee plan courses in history for the eight years of the common school and the four years of high school, according to Dr. Knowlton. Special attention has been paid to the needs of the normal, vocational, and rural schools, as well as distinctive Americanization programs. Modern and American history, based on economics, sociology, and political science, will be the subjects to be concentrated upon.

Regarding the method of teaching, the speaker asserted that one of the guiding ideals is the necessity of placing greater stress than formerly upon significant interpretative ideas, as opposed to a multiplicity of unrelated facts. No gaps must be left, he declared, between the pupil's historical knowledge and the life he enters upon leaving school.

### BENEFACTION FOR TROON ANNOUNCED

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Residents in the borough of Troon have received a princely benefaction for educational purposes. It is estimated as probably amounting to £200,000. The benefactor is Mr. Charles Kerr Marr, of Lloyd's Avenue, a member of the firm of Hull, Blythe & Co., which has a world-wide organization for the coaling of ships. After making several bequests and annuities, he has left the residue of the property (amounting in all to £283,594) in trust as follows:

"For granting prizes or rewards to persons who are or have been bona fide residents in the borough of Troon, and who are, or have been, scholars in some public elementary school, in or toward building or maintenance of any public school, elementary or otherwise, in Troon. In or toward the maintenance of exhibitions or scholarships tenable at any institution of education higher than elementary as the trustees may determine."

FILIPINO PENSIONADOS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, Philippine Islands.—There are 31 names on the first list of government students who have been recommended to the council of state for fellowships in educational institutions of the United States. In all there are to be 125 pensionados this year. In the first group to leave about Aug. 1, will be Miss Ramona S. Tirona, principal of the University High School, and Miss Teresa Solis, a Normal School graduate who has been to the United States.

## AS TO UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—"Up and down the country boards of trustees are anxiously searching for university presidents. There are many vacancies and apparently no one to fill them. The search goes on, complicated by the fact that the seekers have no very clear idea as to what it is really want. It does not seem to have occurred to any of the persons interested that the office of university president may be an anachronism, that it may be prejudicial to the best interests of the institution, and that it may not have the best possible effect on the man who may be over-persuaded to accept it," says Prof. Frederick J. Teggart of the University of California, chairman on apparatus for productive scholarship of the American Association of University Professors.

"When a board of trustees invites a college professor to accept a presidency, it is customary to guarantee him against molestation in the enjoyment of power," Professor Teggart continued, in explanation. "He is to have a free hand and is to be retained indefinitely. Once inaugurated, the president sets out on a career which gives him an excellent opportunity for self-assertion and a minimum chance of being called to account for his official acts.

**Questions as to Selection**

"The tests applied to candidates for the office are, of course, purely superficial. The board scarcely knows what to look for and if the prospective head can make a reasonably good address, if he be endowed with a sufficiently pleasing and dignified exterior, an average trustee will be entirely satisfied. Once appointed, the board stands by the president because he is there, and since no tangible monetary profits are involved, trustees are often at a loss for a criterion on which to judge of the success or failure of the administration.

"Thus the university may accept for its highest post a man untrained for the position he is to fill, selecting him on the basis of personal acceptability and not because of specific qualifications. It places him in a situation where he is shielded from adverse criticism and where the judgment of those best qualified to speak of his success or failure is discounted in advance. It offers to the man inaugurated under such conditions practically unrestricted power over the fortunes of the members of the university and a far-reaching influence upon the ideals and aspirations of the students who attend the institution.

### Certain Consequences

"As a consequence, the American university president inclines to become noted for arbitrariness of conduct, autocratic impatience with those who differ from him in opinion. The terms upon which he is appointed can scarcely have the best effect upon a man who could be found to take the risk of accepting the position.

"It is not the presidency in form a relic of the days before the Civil War, when the president was simply one of the faculty, by preference a professor of philosophy." He usually arrived at the position after many years. He considered it a dignity conferred for meritorious services, and was not disposed to make of it a stepping-stone to political life. This old arrangement with all its unmistakable charm was doomed when the Rockefellers and the Stanfords decided to have their millions administered in a "business-like way." Thus came into play the theory of "getting the right man and letting him run it without let, check, or hindrance," the theory which involved the delegation to the president of full power to appoint and dismiss members of the faculty without other reason than his own judgment or desire.

"These suggestions shall be gathered together each year, annotated, printed and widely distributed about the State for the purpose of provoking discussion, securing further improvement, and in general awakening an active local interest in education.

"It is hoped that the printed suggestions will be made the basis of teachers' meetings and faculty meetings in every school in the State, and that good suggestions developed by such meetings will be forwarded to the State Board of Education.

"It is hoped, too, that school boards, boards of education, and boards of regents, as such will likewise forward comments or improvements to the State Board of Education.

"Whenever it will be helpful, the State Board of Education may call a conference for the discussion of the problems raised (or).

"The State Board of Education may urge teachers' associations to discuss these questions at their sectional meetings or at the general meeting of the Wisconsin State Teachers Association in November.

"The State Board of Education will revise the best suggestions, after receiving the benefit of this state-wide discussion, and present them to the Legislature in a printed pamphlet."

**AMERICAN NOTES**

Members of the faculty of Ohio State University are now organized. Choice of a name and drafting of the constitution are left to a committee which is to report in September. At the preliminary organization of the meeting which was presided over by F. W. Coker, secretary of the college of arts, philosophy, and science and professor in the department of political science, the consensus of opinion was that it would be poor strategy either to call it a union or to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. All the colleges of the university are represented in the organization. Heads of departments, professors, assistant professors, and instructors are members.

President H. S. Drinker of Lehigh University announces the appointment of Lawrence B. Chapman as associate professor in the new course of ship construction and marine transportation, which was instituted a year ago in the department of civil engineering. Professor Chapman is a graduate of the course in naval architecture and marine engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He taught at the institute for a while and was later assistant professor of mechanical engineering in the University of Maine. He has had long experience in engineering and naval construction work with leading concerns in this country and England. The Lehigh course in ship construction and marine transportation prepares

these units tend more and more to transact their own business and there appears to be a current not to be resisted to make the dean a completely responsible part of the administration.

### Board of Deans as Head

"What, then, is to be done? Are we to continue the office of president despite the difficulties which it creates, or are we to recognize the actual trend of events? If we are to follow the line of development it is clear that what is wanted today is not one president, but a competent board of deans or executive heads of the principal units which go to make up the university. Under such an arrangement we would have a body of men expert in various lines, not one man inexpert in all save a given specialty.

"We would have the administrative affairs of the institution discussed from different angles and discussed with some approach to publicity. We would have a body to which appeal could be taken in cases of misunderstanding between any dean and the faculty of the college over which he presides. We would have an end of that personal autocracy which has, it is widely agreed, consistently tended to undermine the vitality of our university teaching.

"With the vacancies which exist at the present time, there is a unique opportunity to make a departure from the administration of the American university and to bring our highest educational institutions more nearly in touch with American life. The problems of today are many and serious and the university should be put in a position to bring its support to the community in the difficulties which beset us. What we need today is an educational policy which will define the relation of the university to the community, and such a system within the university as will encourage the best men to devote themselves to this particular form of public service. Neither of these objects can be obtained so long as the government of the university is undemocratic.

"If we believe in democracy, let us have it in the university. If we have had sufficient evidence of the evils of arbitrary power, let us acknowledge it in America. The university in America has been practically the only example of unrestrained autocracy in our democracy, and there is a steadily increasing weight of confidence among men who understand the situation that an administration based on a board of deans would eliminate this reproach."

### CITIZENS ASKED TO CRITICIZE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wisconsin.—In an effort to secure the cooperation of all citizens of the State in a state-wide educational program, the Wisconsin State Board of Education has issued the following bulletin:

"All citizens, but especially all persons in any way connected with the public schools in the State, are urged to make suggestions for the improvement of the public schools of the State (from the one-room rural school to the university).

"As a consequence, the American university president inclines to become noted for arbitrariness of conduct, autocratic impatience with those who differ from him in opinion. The terms upon which he is appointed can scarcely have the best effect upon a man who could be found to take the risk of accepting the position.

"It is not the presidency in form a relic of the days before the Civil War, when the president was simply one of the faculty, by preference a professor of philosophy." He usually arrived at the position after many years. He considered it a dignity conferred for meritorious services, and was not disposed to make of it a stepping-stone to political life. This old arrangement with all its unmistakable charm was doomed when the Rockefellers and the Stanfords decided to have their millions administered in a "business-like way." Thus came into play the theory of "getting the right man and letting him run it without let, check, or hindrance," the theory which involved the delegation to the president of full power to appoint and dismiss members of the faculty without other reason than his own judgment or desire.

"These suggestions shall be gathered together each year, annotated, printed and widely distributed about the State for the purpose of provoking discussion, securing further improvement, and in general awakening an active local interest in education.

"It is hoped, too,

## THE HOME FORUM

## Thomas Huxley and His Family

Writing of his father, Thomas Huxley, Mr. Leonard Huxley says: "Toward his children he had the same union of underlying tenderness veiled beneath inflexible determination for what was right, which marked his intercourse with those outside his family. As children we were fully conscious of this side of his character. We felt our little hypocrites shrivel up before him; we felt a confidence in the infallible rectitude of his moral judgments which inspired kind of awe. His arbitrament was instant and final, though rarely invoked, and was perhaps the more tremendous in proportion to its rarity."

"His idea in bringing up his children was, to accustom them as early as possible to a certain amount of independence, at the same time trying to make them regard him as their best friend. This aspect of his character is specially touched upon by Sir Leslie Stephen, in a letter written to my mother in 1895:

"No one, I think, could have more cordially admired Huxley's intellectual vigor and unflinching honesty than I. It pleases me to remember that I lately said something of this to him, and that he received what I said most heartily and kindly. But what now dwells most in my mind is the memory of old kindness, and of the days when I used to see him with you and his children. I may safely say that I never came from your house without thinking how good he is; what a tender and affectionate nature the man has! It did me good simply to see him. The recollection is sweet to me now, and I rejoice to think how infinitely better you know what I must have been dull indeed not more or less to perceive."

## Neperhan

The hills were brown, the fields were gray;

Enthralled with ice the river ran,  
But golden was the air, the day  
We sought the source of Neperhan.

The low, black alder's hardy slips  
Grew thick beside each rusty span;  
Their berries kissed with crimson lips  
The frozen flow of Neperhan.

The hawk swung high; and, fearing  
not,

The squirrel fluffed his coat of tan.  
Pure quiet hallowed every cot  
That nestles by the Neperhan.

At dawn we left the idyl mills;  
At noon our long ascent began;  
Sun-red, among December hills,  
We found the source of Neperhan.

—Arthur Guiterman.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## "The Structure of Truth and Love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the great services Mary Baker Eddy has rendered to mankind is to give us a clearer interpretation of the word church. Few people seem to look beyond the meaning, which defines church as a material structure in which to worship God, or as a body of people who have united to believe in some religious creed. Mrs. Eddy, however, perceiving that the church, to get at its real meaning, must be considered first of all as something distinctly metaphysical, proceeded to define it upon this basis. So we have the following definition on page 533 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Church. The structure of Truth and Love; whatever rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle."

Now to the man in the street this definition may seem to be like the things which Peter declared were hard to understand, and that for the simple reason that it is a purely scientific statement and humanity is not accustomed to consider metaphysics as synonymous with true Science. Nevertheless, the more we study this definition from the viewpoint of Christian Science, the more practical it will appear to us, and the more it will improve our Christianity. For in Christian Science it soon becomes quite obvious that it is just as necessary to have an understanding of church as it is of God, indeed the one implies the other, and both must be distinctly scientific and not merely expressions of belief. So it is plain that our definition of church will keep pace in clearness of apprehension with our perception of God, good.

It is interesting to note in this connection how humanity has been gradually getting away from the material belief in a church and approaching the apprehension of the true church, which concerns itself only with spiritual understanding. In olden times temples were built for the worship of idols. Thus the impression seems to have gained ground that God could best be served at certain times and in certain places. Little by little, however, these false beliefs were overcome by spiritual enlightenment, and these experiments must have brought forth the Bible, which, for this reason, may well be called the Book of the church, for it faithfully portrays the struggle of the wrong or material concept of church with the right one. According to the Bible, therefore, we have good reasons for declaring that the belief that the church was a material structure reached its height in the reign of Solomon though even here, when the temple was dedicated, we have Solomon's acknowledgment that God, Spirit, could not dwell in anything material be it ever so great. "Will God in very deed," he said, "dwell with men on the earth? behold, heaven and the heaven of heavens can not contain thee; how much less this house which I have built!"

The perception, then, of the true church, or "house of the Lord," which came to the patriarchs and prophets, grew or unfolded, becoming more and more spiritual or metaphysical and less and less material, until we find the complete apprehension of the meaning of church in the Apocalypse of John. Here we have in the symbolic description of the Holy City, or the New Jerusalem, the picture of the Church of Christ "coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband," the apprehension of which is possible here and now, but only to the scientific understanding, for doth it not lie foursquare upon the rock, Principle? The church, therefore, is spiritually perceptible to the consciousness fully awake to the demands of divine Science, which are the demands of Truth and Love.

Now the Johanne description of the Holy City certainly pointed in one direction only, that is, away from matter to Spirit. Very fittingly it describes, not a place, as so many imagine, though the words of the apostle are perfectly clear, but a divine understanding or state of consciousness, a pure scientific apprehension of God, good, to which matter has become unreal, or to use St. John's own words, from which "the earth and the heaven fled away; and there was found no place for them." In other words, here was an understanding that had overcome the material basis of thinking and judged all things from the viewpoint of Spirit or divine Science. This understanding was to be had here and now, for, as if in answer to Solomon's question, does not the Revelator assure us that "the tabernacle [presence] of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God?"

The more, therefore, that we apprehend through Science the meaning of church as the "structure of Truth and Love" the more we shall see that the true church is a state of spiritual understanding embodying the divine facts of Science, which are perceived, obeyed and demonstrated. This state of understanding being of Truth and being demonstrable is, therefore, bound to be manifested in our lives, for in Christian Science God is never unexpressed, but constantly revealed. This would indicate why Science overcomes or heals sickness, and why it reforms the sinner, for Science, knowing only the aliness of God, good, thereby eternally proves the nothingness of error.

This brings us to another part of the scientific definition of church. Mrs. Eddy never did anything by halves.

## O Native Britain

O native Britain! O my Mother Isle! How shouldst thou prove aught else but dear and holy To me, who from thy lakes and mountain hills, Thy clouds, thy quiet dales, thy rocks and seas, Have drunk in all my intellectual life? . . .

But now the gentle dew-fall sends abroad

The fruit-like perfume of the golden furze:

The light has left the summit of the hill,

Though still a sunny gleam lies beautiful,

Aslant the ivied beacon. Now farewell, Farewell, awhile, O soft and silent spot!

On the green sheep-track, up the healthy hill, Homeward I wind my way. . . .

I find myself upon the brow, and pause

Startled! And after lonely sojourning

In such a quiet and surrounded nook,

This burst of prospect, here the shadowy main

Dim tinted, there the mighty majesty

Of that huge amphitheater of rich and elmy fields, seems like society—Conversing with the wind, and giving it

A livelier impulse and a dance of thought!

And now, beloved Stowey! I behold

Thy church-tower, and, methinks, the four huge elms

Clustering, which mark the mansion of my friend,

And close behind them, hidden from my view,

Is my own lowly cottage. . . .

—Coleridge.

Henry Irving at West Point

From Bram Stoker's "Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving":

The United States Military Academy at West Point on the Hudson River had from the time of his first visit to America a great charm for Irving.

One of the first private friends he met on arriving at New York was Colonel Peter Michie, professor of applied mathematics at the college.

During the war he had been General Grant's chief officer of engineers.

Another friend made at the same time was Colonel Bass, professor of mathematics.

With these two charming gentlemen we had become close friends.

When Irving visited West Point he told Michie that he would like to play to the cadets if it could be arranged.

The matter came within

hall in 1888, when he repeated the wish to Colonel Michie. The latter, as in duty bound, had, through the Commandant, the offer conveyed to the Secretary of War, which governs the Military Academy—for a cadet to throw up his cap, except at the word of command given by his superior officer, is an act of insubordination. Strange to say, not one of the superior officers happened to notice the ordinary laymen may not understand. By the American Articles of War—which govern the Military Academy—for a cadet to throw up his cap, except at the word of command given by his superior officer, is an act of insubordination. Strange to say, not one of the superior officers happened to notice the fearful breach of discipline. They themselves were too much engaged in something else—possibly throwing up their own caps, for they were all old West Point men. Rigaud, I am sure that no one who had the privilege of being present on that night can ever forget it—men, women, and children; for behind the corps of cadets sat the officers with their wives and families.

When Irving came to make the little speech inevitable on such occasions, he said at the close:

"I cannot refrain from a little patriotic pride now, and I will confess it. I believe the joy-bells are ringing in London tonight, because for the first time the British have captured West Point!"

He spoke later of that wonderful audience in terms of enthusiasm, and Ellen Terry was simply in a transport of delight. For my own part, though I have been in the theater each of the thousand times Irving and Ellen Terry played "The Merchant of Venice," I never knew it to go so well.

The Trees Speaking

Mute, said I? They are seldom thus;

They whisper each to each,

And each and all of them to us,

In varied forms of speech.

"Be serious," the solemn pine

Is saying overhead;

"Be beautiful," the elm tree fine

Has always finely said;

"Be quick to feel," the aspen still

Repeats the whole day long;

While, from the green slope of the hill,

The oak tree adds, "Be strong."

When with my burden as I hear

Their distant voices call,

I rise, and listen, and draw near,

"Be patient," say they all.



"The Shepherd and the Flock," from the painting by Millet

## In Millet's Workroom

Everything was plain and gray. An old green curtain hung across the lower part of the window, which is not unusual in a studio, but two features seemed to me to belong distinctively to this. The window was at the left on entering the room; at the farther end, beyond the easel, was a large mirror, which I imagined was used by Millet to study a movement which he would give himself, or a detail or folds from his own clothing. . . . The other object which struck me was a curtain suspended from the nearer side of the window and hanging at right angles with it. Behind this Millet would retire to look at his work, to show it to visitors, the curtain intercepting the light, and making the picture seen in greater ease.

The walls were of plaster, darkened by time; heavy rafters crossed the ceiling; a few plaster casts hung about the wall—reliefs from the Trajan column, heads by Donatello and Luca della Robbia, the arm of Michelangelo's "Slave," some small Gothic figures and antique torsos, besides some Gothic figures in wood, of which Millet was very fond. All the studio accessories or decorations were so unobtrusive that I did not see any of them on my first visit. No pictures were in sight. A large frame hanging over the before-mentioned mirror, which I afterward found to contain a rather highly colored seventeenth century master, was covered by a quiet drapery; but the end and right-hand-side walls were closely stacked with canvases, all standing on the floor; their faces turned to the wall. Immediately upon entering the studio Millet took one of these, and placing it upon the easel in the middle of the room, signaled to me to stand with him behind the curtain, which placed us at a considerable distance from the picture. He put before me in this way ten or a dozen pictures, generally in frames, and in an advanced state of completion, always returning the picture to its place in its stack against the wall. Up to this time I had seen but a few of Millet's completed paintings; therefore the full force of his power and greatness was revealed to me then, and in his presence words were of little value in expressing my feelings. But the master was evidently satisfied and pleased with my rapt wonder and admiration, and seemed to approve of my difficultly worded comments.

A comment by Millet which impressed me strongly was this: he wished in a landscape to give the feeling that you are looking at a piece of nature—that the mind shall be carried on and outside the limits to that which is lying to the right and left of the picture, beyond the horizon, and to bring the foreground still nearer, surrounding the spectator with the vegetation or growth belonging to that place. In reply to some remarks, I think he showed me the large red pen with which he had done it. Several of the pictures showed this same ink outline underneath, notably "The Cowherd," which, although complete in its effectiveness as a picture, was painted very thinly in transparent color—opaque tints being used only in the sky and in one or two cows in the foreground. This was undoubtedly the work of a single day, or of a few hours, after the picture had been drawn in outline. Another picture in an early stage was the "Women Returning With Fagots." This was more simply painted, the whole picture having been put in with three or four tones; the effect was, nevertheless, very complete and impressive—much more so than the pastel of the same subject—Wyatt Eaton.

In one of the carved chairs, if anything more uncomfortable than all the rest, sits, or rather lounges, a young man of about twenty-five. He is very richly clad, and in a costume which would be apt to attract a large share of attention in our own day. . . . His head is covered with a long flowing peruke, heavy with powder, and the drop curls hang down on his cheeks amorphously; his cheeks are delicately rouged; and two patches arranged with matchless art, complete the tout ensemble. A cloud of lace repose on the rich embroidery of his figured satin waistcoat, reaching to his knees; this lace is point de Venise and white, the fashion having come in just one month since. The sleeves of his doublet are turned back to the elbows and are as large as a bushel, the opening being filled up with long ruffles, which reach down over the delicate jeweled hand. He wears silk stockings of spotless white, and his feet

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Popular Will and the Coup d'Etat

Anybody who is at all familiar with the idea that gives distinctive character to the United States form of government must see clearly that there is no place in the neighborhood of that idea for sympathy with what, in politics, is known as a coup d'état. The very essence of a coup d'état is sudden, decisive exercise of power for subversion of existing government without the consent of the people, whereas the United States idea would debar all essential change in the form of government excepting when based on the deliberate expression of the will of the popular majority. The United States may be said to manifest a constitutional aversion to such a thing as a coup d'état; yet, while the country incurs small likelihood of having to deal with that kind of political effort at home, it has more than once been brought face to face with it in other countries, and is even now in a position of some question by reason of so-called coups d'état that have recently brought about political changes in two rather important countries to the south.

One of these countries is Costa Rica, important because of its standing amongst the countries of the Central American group. As far back as January, of 1917, the government of that country was summarily changed by one of those bloodless revolutions that have been typical of South and Central America in the past. The facts were well reported and freely discussed in the United States at the time. It was thoroughly understood that Federico Tinoco, who ousted Alfredo González from the presidency and assumed the office himself, was virtually only taking over personally a power which he had previously, to a certain degree, controlled indirectly. For Mr. Tinoco comes of an old family, is one of the most influential men in Costa Rica, and had supported Mr. Gonzalez when, after the inconclusive elections of 1913, Congress effected a settlement by calling the latter to the presidency. The failure of Mr. Gonzalez to carry out a political policy which is reported to have been agreed upon with Mr. Tinoco is said to have been the reason of Mr. Tinoco's successful attempt to depose him in 1917. However that may have been, Mr. Gonzalez made no effort to maintain himself in power, and the subsequent indorsement of Mr. Tinoco's government by an overwhelming majority in an unusually heavy popular vote appears to have attested the popular favor in which his coup was regarded, as well as to have given color to the report that the friendliness of the Gonzalez government to German influence did not harmonize with the generally pro-Ally sentiments of the Costa Rican people. In spite of this indorsement, however, the Tinoco government has never been recognized by the United States, although recognition has been accorded by the other four Central American republics and by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Venezuela.

The other country is Peru. There, as in Costa Rica, a provision of law invalidating an election unless certain numerical proportions are evidenced in the voting resulted in throwing a disputed election into Congress. Augusto B. Leguia, a former President, advised the seating of General Billinghurst, as the candidate who had had a virtual preponderance in the balloting. General Billinghurst was no sooner seated than he put the former President in jail, although the latter was able eventually to make his way to New York. Meanwhile, a coup d'état deprived General Billinghurst of his power, and while he retired to Chile a new President was elected in the person of Mr. Pardo, who held office up to May of this year. In the elections at that time it appears that Mr. Leguia, the former President, received an overwhelming majority, yet it was reported that a plan was on foot to have Congress, controlled by the Pardo followers, nullify the elections and choose a compromise candidate. Various repressive measures had already been adopted against the Leguia party, when, on July 4, a coup d'état by the latter transferred President Pardo from the palace to the penitentiary, won over the police and military to what was spoken of as the popular side, and established Mr. Leguia in the position of Chief Executive to which he had been elected. Here, also, however, the government de facto is as yet unrecognized by the United States.

Of course this failure of the United States to give recognition to these governments is a matter of great importance to them. It seriously menaces their standing and relationship under the League of Nations. Moreover, as they view the matter, it amounts to interference with their internal affairs on the part of another power. That this is merely a negative result does not, in their view, affect the fact. That the action of the United States, by reason of the Monroe Doctrine, is likely to have an effect on the action of European countries makes the situation, in southern eyes, all the more serious. And in all fairness, there is ground for saying that the Washington government, with world conditions what they are, and at a time when the relations between the United States and the countries of the other Americas are peculiarly under scrutiny, might be expected to meet the claims of Costa Rica and Peru with fair consideration and explicit statement. What has been spoken of as the modern doctrine covering situations such as these now demanding attention was formulated in 1868 by William F. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, when he wrote, on May 7 of that year, "What we do require, and all we do require, is, when a change of administration has been made, not by peaceful constitutional process but by force, that then the new administration shall be sanctioned by the formal acquiescence and acceptance of the people."

If more than what this stipulation calls for is now deemed necessary in the relations between the United States and the countries where the coup d'état is a rather

frequent factor in effecting governmental rehabilitation, the requirements and the reasons for them should be clearly and promptly set forth. There is little to be accomplished in the way of friendly relations with South and Central America by any policy of long-continued and unexplained negation.

### Second Thoughts on the One Big Union

ONE of the most welcome and significant developments in the great international world of Labor is the gradual awakening of the Australian workingman to the real meaning and real tendency of the much-discussed One Big Union. There was a time, some months ago, when the One Big Union idea bid fair to capture trades unionism in Australia. First launched in New South Wales, in the August of last year, the scheme was formally adopted by the Trades Union Congress sitting at Sydney. A few months later, the Victorian unions followed suit, and then the executives of the two states embarked on a campaign in favor of the new organization with an energy which, in those early days, swept all before it. From the first, however, there were those amongst the Australian trade unionists who saw quite clearly what One Big Unionism meant. The perfervid declaration of the Labor extremist that he had found a "new road to economic salvation" and a panacea for every industrial ill never deceived those who in any way understood the situation, and when One Big Unionism first began to be talked in the workshops and clubs, within a few weeks of the suppression of the I. W. W. after the great strike in 1917, there were many who recognized it at once for what it was, namely, the I. W. W. very thinly disguised.

"Whether they recognize it or not," declared a prominent trade unionist in the heyday of the One Big Union's triumph, "the proposals of the One Big Unionists reveal a cynical contempt for all the democratic principles for which Labor is supposed to stand." And he went on to show how the One Big Union leaders were rapidly gathering all power into their own hands, and more and more openly proclaiming the doctrine that the "rank and file must obey orders, not give them." The sane and alert view of things began to operate at once toward the production of a clear understanding of One Big Unionism, and it has been steadily gathering momentum ever since, splitting the ranks of One Big Unionism itself, and, within the last few weeks, bringing forth from the federal council of the Australian Workers Union, one of the most powerful unions in the Commonwealth, a categorical repudiation of the whole system.

Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of this repudiation is the fact that it is apparently based on a very clear recognition of the nature of One Big Unionism. The council declares emphatically that the constitution adopted by the One Big Union is "a very slight camouflage of the American I. W. W. without an additional original thought or idea." It insists that the One Big Union organizers simply took the I. W. W. constitution, typed off pages of it with only the slightest alteration, and "put it onto agenda papers for trades and Labor councils to consider." Another satisfactory feature about this awakening is the fact that the Australian Workers Union is a real convert. At first it was one of the adherents of the One Big Union scheme; but, like many other unions, it adhered to its own conception of what One Big Unionism ought to be, rather than to what it actually was. It adhered to a One Big Union on Australian lines, suitable to the circumstances of Australian industrial unionism, advocating arbitration and political action instead of direct action." In a word, it had no sympathy with the ideals of the I. W. W., and when it finally "placed" One Big Unionism correctly, it would have none of it. Closer union in Australia, declares the federal council in effect, will be achieved only by education, and by proving to the workers in each industry that the best way to secure the interests of the individual industry is to safeguard the interests of industry as a whole "in a larger and more scientific form of organization." When such doctrine as this is understood, and acted upon in its widest sense, true One Big Unionism will indeed begin to come into its own.

### Mexico and Its Oil Policy

THERE is still much that is puzzling about the course of the Mexican Government concerning the activities of United States oil companies in Mexico, and, in fact, concerning its entire attitude toward the United States. According to the recent testimony of Henry P. Fletcher, United States Ambassador to Mexico, before a committee of the United States House of Representatives, President Carranza is in control of practically all of the government. This is evidently rests altogether with the Mexican executive whether or not that Nation shall go half way to meet the United States in an effort to adjust the present difficulties in the oil fields, and in the maintenance of neighborly relations generally. It would, no doubt, be greatly to the benefit of all concerned if Mr. Carranza would be more frank than he is with the republic to the north, and it is difficult to see why he is not so.

Certainly the United States Government is, generally speaking, most friendly disposed toward its neighbor to the south, wishes to see it prosper and advance in every way, and has plainly expressed its kindly feeling. It gladly led the way in the recognition of the Carranza government as soon as it could safely do so, and, it would seem, has gone more than half way to assure the Carranza administration of its good will. President Wilson made a special effort in this direction when he addressed the party of Mexican editors at the White House in June of last year. In fact, he began his speech on that occasion by saying: "I have never received a group of men who were more welcome than you are, because it has been one of my distresses during the period of my presidency that the Mexican people did not more thoroughly understand the attitude of the United States toward Mexico. I think I can assure you, and I hope you have had every evidence of the truth of my assurance, that that attitude is one of sincere friendship. And

not merely the sort of friendship which prompts one not to do his neighbor any harm, but the sort of friendship which earnestly desires to do his neighbor service." Mr. Wilson then went on to say and to show that the policy of his administration toward Mexico was at every point based on this idea. He explained very directly and precisely that the United States considered the settlement of Mexican internal affairs as none of its business, and that it had no right to interfere with or to dictate to Mexico in any particular with regard to her own affairs. It still looks as if the President pointed to the explanation of much of the Mexican understanding, past and present, when he said to the same group of editors: "It distresses me to learn that certain influences, which I assume to be German in their origin, are trying to make a wrong impression throughout Mexico as to the purposes of the United States, and not only a wrong impression, but to give an absolutely untrue account of things that happen." This speech was published in the Mexican capital, and at least President Carranza should know that such words are not spoken by President Wilson unless they are meant. That even newspaper editors have really not been informed as to the sentiment prevailing in the United States toward Mexico was indicated when one of the visiting journalists said, "We are all surprised at the friendly spirit expressed toward us by all Americans with whom we have come in contact. I have been led to feel that the United States is more friendly than I thought possible before leaving Mexico." But nobody in the United States was surprised at the American expressions, or doubted their sincerity. Mexico, indeed, has no better friend than the United States, and the day that Nation becomes convinced of the fact will be the happiest it has seen in many a year.

What Mexicans generally need, perhaps more than anything else at this time, is to learn whom to believe and whom to disregard. But President Carranza should have learned this lesson long ago. And even if he was affected by German influences during the war it would seem that, with all the uncovering that has taken place, he would by this time have decided that it pays nations as well as individuals to discriminate in choosing their intimates. The world is evidently of the opinion that Mexico tacitly sided with Germany before the war was over; whether it did or not it would probably now do the republic's international standing more good than harm to be outspoken about both its course in the past and its intentions concerning other nations and their Mexican interests. As far as the public is aware, it is now some time since President Carranza himself has said a word with regard to the policy of his government in relation to the oil fields. Meanwhile, the conditions by which outside owners of oil wells in Mexican territory are confronted are, to say the least, both annoying and discouraging. Certain authorities in Washington now seem to be freshly under the impression that Mexican policy toward owners of oil property is soon to become more liberal, but obviously they do not feel at all sure, since they await further explanation of the official Mexican intentions before giving further advice to American citizens.

### Stone Wall Country

THERE is this general remark to be made about stone walls: some of them are amongst the most engaging things that the art of man, with the assistance of nature, has to offer. Some of them have nothing to commend them. Wherever stones are to be found, there, sooner or later, is to be found a stone wall, and, as stones are to be found in most places, the stone wall takes the world for its country. Nevertheless, in England, at any rate, stone wall country has a very special meaning. In the broad, rich lands of the south, one hardly ever finds them. There, the hedge has a practical monopoly of whatever fencing work has to be done, lining the roadside, surrounding the garden, separating field from field. It is the same in the Midlands, amidst the elms of Warwickshire and across the broad acres of the Trent valley. But, as the train speeds still north, if one is "going by train," crossing out of Derbyshire into the West Riding, gradually the stone wall begins to make its appearance.

There is nothing sudden about it. The hedges still hold out bravely in the valleys, but a great change is coming over the hills. In Derbyshire they were green to the very top, it is a way with Derbyshire hills, but in the west of the West Riding, the real stone wall country, the hills are swept clear of trees and, fold on fold on either side of the railway line, they show up, about now, at any rate, a wonderful purple against the sky. Winding over them, in all directions, are the stone walls. Seen from a height, as the train, for instance, climbs round the shoulder of a hill it is as though some huge and ill-fashioned net had been thrown over the countryside. Square meshes, oblong meshes, large and small meshes range themselves inconsequently side by side on all hands, with a tendency gradually to become larger and more reckless as to form as the "poor land" of the fells is reached. And it is here on the fells that one finds the giant loose ends of the net, for in some places the line of the stone wall will stretch itself straight up to the sky line with every intention, apparently successful, of "hanging down on the other side."

So much for the stone wall at a distance. In the nearer view of the wayside or the journey across country, the net-like effect, of course, is gone, and the stone wall becomes just a great companion, as the hedge is in the south. For there is nothing hard and fast about the stone wall. No mortar of any kind enters into its composition. It stands by agreement, stone fitting in roughly with stone in a thousand different ways, whilst the briar and the creeper, in the lower lands, grow over it or through it at will. Now a well-kept wall, like a well-kept hedge, is one of the sure signs of a well-kept farm. And, just as it is not everybody who can "hedge and ditch," so it is not everybody who can build or repair a stone wall. Such work is, indeed, very skilled labor, and, in the real stone wall country, it is often, too, a strangely solitary task. One comes across him suddenly, maybe, the stone wall builder, on the edge of the moor, fitting in stone to stone, repairing a breach, strengthening a weak place,

splicing anew one of the long lines of the net. It is a work that may be done at all times of the year. Even in high summer, about now, let there come a wet day, when there is not much work of the common sort to be done out of doors on the farm, and the stone wall builder will surely be found somewhere at work.

### Notes and Comments

STRANGE flowers, strange at least to the present generation of farmers, are growing in the fields of France, and in some places the "oldest inhabitant" of the village looks at a blossom that has appeared on the surface of the battle-scarred earth and is quite unable to name it. The phenomenon naturally interests botanists, who explain it by the belief that seeds which have been long buried and dormant have been awakened to growth by the turning up of the earth by war missiles. For example, seeds of corn and wheat which failed to germinate in Egypt thousands of years ago have, when planted in England, behaved normally in the present century. Therefore it is quite possible that the "oldest inhabitant" in France may be puzzled to recognize a flower that was familiar enough to remote "oldest inhabitants," and the seeds of which have survived the time when the flower was common.

STREET car conductors in the suburbs of an overpopulated city like New York have an exceptional opportunity to apply Pope's maxim that "true politeness consists in being easy one's self, and in making everybody about one as easy as one can"; the conductor, one might say, is the host of the trolley car, although it is not one of his functions to introduce his guests. Whether or not he had ever read Pope, one conductor seems to have practiced the maxim, for he was, the other day, surprised by receiving a bequest of \$15,000 from a traveler, "as a mark of appreciation for his kindly treatment of me and other passengers when he had no personal interest in us beyond his official duty." Such conductors and such passengers are perhaps about equally rare, but it is pleasant to hear of them, and certainly no harm is done if the hearing raises for a while the standard of politeness in a world where street cars are not the only places where a higher standard would make life pleasanter for everybody.

"IF ONE wishes to be commercial," says an advocate of the new way of teaching handwriting in England, "one uses the typewriter, but one's handwriting should be a fine art." Therefore the new system goes back in search of decorative beauty to the medieval copyst, and begins instruction with a broad pen that is used almost like a brush. The new method, after long experimental trial, is to be used in the schools, and its purpose, one judges, is to produce a script that shall be both pleasing and legible. The point has been raised that writing in the new fashion, which breaks a word up into single letters or groups of letters, is necessarily slower than the flowing hand now taught; but the answer is made that if it is slower to write it is faster to read, for the flowing hand, when it seeks speed, usually becomes a scrawl and often quite indecipherable. Incidentally it is to be hoped that the new method will firmly inculcate the idea that the pupil must sign a letter so that anybody with reasonable ability can read the name.

AN AMUSING but really serious example of how some workmen work is presented by an efficiency expert writing about wages. He watched a gang wheeling gravel in wheelbarrows, and then worked out the following simple problem: If a man can, without undue expenditure of energy, walk sixty feet in half a minute with a barrel of gravel, dump the gravel in half a minute, walk back to the starting point in half a minute, load the barrow in one minute, and then rests half a minute, how many round trips an hour can be made between a gravel pile and a concrete mixer? The answer is twenty trips. The barrow-wheelers, however, were actually managing only two round trips an hour, and were being paid 50 cents for making them. Between times they sat on their wheelbarrows and conversed. Perhaps the exact automatic regularity of what the efficiency man calls his "elementary and lenient time and motion study" would be hoping too much, but the barrow-wheelers were certainly asking too much at an average of 25 cents for each trip.

THE offer for sale of a complete set of British war posters and window cards for \$550 will probably remind many a person, on both sides of the Atlantic, how bravely he started out to make a complete collection of current posters, and failed to complete it. The English set contains 215 posters, including some withdrawn from publication and never widely exhibited. Another collection of some 327 French posters, of which, however, only eighty-eight are pictorial, has been offered for sale in France at about the same price. So far, apparently, no American set is on the market. The largest one known is that brought together by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society. The government archives presumably contain specimens of all the posters used by the national authorities, but as each state issued war posters of its own, a complete American collection may be already out of the question.

A RECENTLY published selection of letters by Voltaire may or may not set its readers the larger literary adventure of journeying through the eighteen thick volumes that contain his entire correspondence; it will at any rate introduce one of the greatest of letter-writers to some new readers. Letter-writing, however, is practiced much less assiduously than it used to be, and the thought of the 8000 letters of Voltaire's writing that had already been brought together eighty years ago implies a leisure for correspondence that many would today think impossible. Voltaire wrote, moreover, in a period of espionage when government officials had little respect for private seals, and when, as he once said in a letter, "one dares no longer to think by post." And yet, having "taken his pen in hand," as less sophisticated correspondents used to say, he seems to have given little thought to censors; he wrote naturally, delicately, and easily, and revealed a friendlier and more likable Voltaire than appeared when he wrote for the printer.